## EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

## APPLE CROP. BORER. &C.

this spring, but from some cause or other, very that from the quantity first cut. few winter apples are to be the result. Wheth- It may be well, since I have introduced so matook place just as the blossoms were opening. or to the cloudy, drizzly, unsunshiney weather. that continued throughout the whole of the latter part of the blooming season, we cannot say. We are inclined to think it must be attributed to seem to be full of young apples. These blossomed early, and the pollen probably matured fully, and the germ become impregnated before the cloudy damp weather began.

headed rascal, called the borer, and a friend the starch of potatoes. Its composition, when wishes to know the best mode of preventing his dried at 212° from analysis, is Carbon, 12 atoms; ravages. The parent of the worm, called the Hydrogen, 12 atoms; Oxygen, 12 atoms; or, in borer, is what Yankees call a bug, about three- the language of chemistry, C12 H12 O12. If fourths of an inch long, rather slim, with light we take from this 4 atoms of carbon, and 8 atcolored spots on his wings and a pair of shears oms of oxygen, there will remain C8 H12 O4 to his mouth that will cut pretty smartly.

We had one confined in a phial, with a piece of leather over its mouth, and he bored his way through the cover, in the night, and escaped.

These insects lay their eggs in the bark of the apple tree, between April and June. They generally deposit them just below the surface of the earth, where the bark is more tender. The worm batches and makes his way further into the tree, "worming" his way along between the bark and the wood, sometimes clear round the tree, thus girdling and killing it completely. In order to detect them, you must examine around the body of the tree—sometimes removing the acid equal each other. with a little. You will find small piles of dirt, you should lose no time in cutting him out and cluding the air. killing him. If much of a wound is made by Vinegar has the following composition: C4

ing its eggs, is, during the season, say as soon as as well as vinegar barrels, with which all are fathe first of April, to smear the tree over with miliar. The housewife, to keep the vinegar on some substance which shall be odious to it; a the increase, adds wine, or whiskey, or cider, or coating of soft soap, or tar, or melted India rub- maple sap, or molasses. All these contain sugar ber, &c.; a wash made of potash water, not too or alcohol. The sugar is resolved into alcohol strong, or what is the same thing, a weak lye and carbonic acid. The alcohol, however, does from wood ashes, so weak that it shall not cor- not continue as such, if the liquid be exposed to rode and kill the bark, will prevent it from de- the action of the air, but goes into vinegar or positing its egg and spoiling the tree.

Every orchard should be examined and the scourge routed. Many trees die and the owners ly studied, that the results are perfectly undernever mistrust what the cause is, but attribute it to the winter, or to something else, when in fact the borer has girdled it and done the mis-

If any of our friends can give further information in regard to ridding orchards of this inmation in regard to ridding orchards of this in-sidious pest, we should be happy to hear from ger per cent. of sugar in the clover.

The following article was addressed by Mr. Horsford, of Albany, now with Prof. Liebig, at Franklin, auxious to convince our countrymen Giessen, in Germany, to Mr. T. W. Olcott, of of the efficiency of plaster (sulphate of lime)

Giessen, January, 1846. chemical labor was going forward, I made an the wonder of passers-by was naturally excited. ash-analysis of red clover, and accompanied it Of the whole plant, in its green state, the with an investigation, which I record below.

To the latter I attach in its isolation no special value; inasmuch as the circumstances in which it was conducted deprive it of perfect scientific exactness. I make it the basis, as you will observe, of explaining one or two chemical two experiments, was 83,55, and 83,58 per cent

It is well known that the juice of clover-heads contains more or less sugar. The nectaries of the fully developed head are especially rich in a honey-like liquid, which bees gather. In cutting the clover when the heads are fully formed, but not ripe, the sugar of this honey will be secured. The water will evaporate, leaving the sweetness with the vegetable fibre and other organic matters, to be fed to stock. If the clover be cut before the heads begin to develope, the sugar, if formed, must be in the stems and leaves; if not cut until the seeds are ripened, the sugar may have accomplished one of its supposed endsthat of keeping up a higher temperature within the seed for the elaboration of its various parts, and thereby have been destroyed.

It was my purpose to ascertain how much sugar, or rather the relative amounts of sugar, there might be at the above named three stages of the development of clover. Experiments with the first two kinds were made. The clover stalks by rain, and some coal remained after the crop being nowhere permitted to ripen, I was most careful and long-continued burning. unable to submit the inquiry concerning the third to the test of experiment. I cut clover exactly results of the analysis in per cent. The second at the surface of the ground, on the 16th day of column the results deducting the carbonic acid, June, just as the tufts of leaflets enclosing the and coal, and sand. heads were discernible. These I chopped to By the analysis we see how large a part is

A committee of naval captains. Who laughed

at the man that first stocked away the useless

hedgerows, grubbed up the trees, deep-plowed

pense in the application of every modern appli-

ance to the farmery? The surrounding farmers.

In a word, then, once again, why do the modern

C. W. H., in London Agricul, Gazette.

TRADES.

little field, as others do in loafing about with a

must get as much out of me sometime."

ing a pigs-trough, &c.

them, themselves.

gardens and plant a few potatoes?

Boston, March 3, 1846.

to various employments.

Obedient servant,

his wheels, or ploughs, shovels and forks, but he

could soon learn to keep them in order and keep

The man who does nothing else will polish a

needle better than he could if his business was

varied; but he does it at a great cost-a contrac-

tion of his mental powers and a diminution of bodily strength.—[Mass. Ploughman.

The British Minister at Washington, Mr.

Packenham, has purchased a suit of chamber

out of idleness in a storiny day.

J. C. GLAZIER.

Why wont you, Mr. Ploughman, just recon

lowing comment.

have hit the nail on the head.

NO. 26.

# A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Gen eral Intelligence, &c.

## VOL. XIV.

On the 1st of July, when the heads were fully devoloped, I cut another portion, and having finely chopped, weighed and mixed with it yeast and water, connected all with another potash apparatus, as in the other case.

Without or beyond both the potash tubes, were tubes of hydrate of lime, to prevent the absorption of carbonic acid from the air.

On the 30th of July, the fermentation being quite done, the potash apparatus of the last mentioned [quantity of clover] had increased in We have examined many of the orchards in weight by 1.15 per cent. of the whole weight of our vicinity and are sorry to state that the pros- clover subjected to fermentation. The first menpect for a full crop of winter apples, such as tioned had increased only by 0.80 per cent. Thus Russets and Baldwins, is very small. We never the amount of carbonic acid, evolved from the saw apple trees bloom more fully than they did mass last cut, was almost half as much again as

er this is owing to some cold frosty nights, which ny expressions betraying the laboratory, that I endeavor to explain the mode by which I hoped to ascertain the amounts of sugar in the two kinds of hay.

Most persons are familiar with the fact that distillers ferment large quantities of grain to obthe latter cause, for trees that bear early fruit tain alcohol. The process to which the grain is subjected, effects a decomposition of the sugar of the grain, into carbonic acid and alcohol.

The sugar susceptible of this decomposition is grape-sugar-that to which the sweetness of ap-Some orchards are infested with that gimlet ples is due, and which is manufactured in enormous quantities on the continent of Europe from

C12 H12 O12 C4

Equal to 2 atoms C8 H12 O4 the composition of alcohol being C4H6O2.

The alcohol becomes the high wines: the carbonic acid floats over the fermenting-tubs and

Thenard has shown, by distilling and collecting the alcohol, and weighing the carbonic acid arising from the decomposition of a given weight of sugar, that the weight of the sugar and the sum of the weights of the alcohol and carbonic

and sometimes chips like saw dust, which he has into acetic acid, as takes place with fruit, when thrown out of the hole. When this appears, exposed to air, or continued as alcohol by ex-

this means in the tree, it will be a good plan to H303. In order to its formation from alcohol. cover it over with Forsyth's composition, the three atoms of hydrogen must be taken away, recipe of which we gave you a few weeks ago. and one atom of oxygen added. This takes A good method to prevent the borer from lay- place quietly and slowly in cider and beer casks, acetic acid.

> Decompositions have been so much and closestood. The causes of the decomposition are still matters of discussion.

> The carbonic acid, to whose addition the increase in weight of the potash apparatus is to be attributed, indicates a certain amount of sugar from which it was derived. The larger per cent

I add the analysis of the ashes of the clover. ANALYSIS OF CLOVER AND ITS MANAGE- From it may be seen one of the parts sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris) plays in the development of clover.

Albany, and read at one of the agricultural manure, strewed a few handfuls of it in the form meetings at the capitol in that city during last of large letters upon a clover field. In a few weeks the plants that had received it had so far out-grown, and had taken on a color so much In the progress of the last term, while other deeper and richer than the others around, that earthy ingredients or inorganic constituents

	marcarenes or morganic constituence				
30	Equal	1.83	per	cent.	
	Of the leaves,	1.75	66	66	
	Of the stems,	1.40	66	46	
The	water in the green clove		de	letermine	

Of the dry plant altogether, the ashes

11.18 per cent. Were Of the leaves, 10.69 66 66 Of the stems, 8.52 8.52 4 44

20,9904,30	Ingredients of the	Jishes.	
KO	(potash)	12.164	16.1
Na	(sodium)	1.414	1.8
NaO	(soda)	30-757	40.7
CaO	(lime)	16.556	21.9
MgO	(magnesia)	6.262	8.9
	2Fe2O3, sphate of iron)	0.506	0.6
Cl	(chlorine)	2.159	2.8
PO5	(phosphoric acid)	2,957	3.9
803	(sulphurie acid)	0.801	1.0
Si	(silica)	1.968	2.6
CO2	(carbonie acid)	22,930	-
Sand	and coal,	1.244	100.0
Loss	or waste,	99.718 0.282	inis.
2 Marine N	the colored (Oct of P	100 000	Syata

The sand was probably spattered upon the

The first column of figures contains the direct

fineness, and placed a weighed portion in a flask, made up of potash, soda, and lime. Sulphuric connected through the medium of a chloride of acid is there; without its presence in the soil it calcium tube, with a Liebig's potash apparatus; having previously thoroughly mixed with the clover a small quantity of fresh, carefully-washed beer yeast, and covered the whole with water.

## AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1846.

sable. A series of experiments only could set-

tle such a question.

we see how very large the proportion when com- can be a poet! Proceed with thy narration," Here is nearly 23 per cent. of carbonic acid. In the subject."

large per cent. of silica. the water will furnish the means of that intestine motion among the constituents of the plant be formed, souring the whole mass, and rendering it unpalatable to stock. If it be properly etable fibre, and go to nourish the stock, furnishing to horses, cattle, and sheep, an element whose combustion serves to keep them warm and fur-

But again-The leaves contain 10.69 per cent, of ashes.

The stems contain 8.52 " " " Now as the inorganic matters are more or less serviceable in the animal economy, the leaves, containing most of them, should be carefully prethat the vapor evolved from within, in the pro- proper names!"

leading. In the spring preceding my arrival at of his name; and so it is with the sciences and Giessen, Liebig planted some grape scions un- subjects that belong to agriculture. Of all the til the grapes were gathered. The soil is little in which scarcely anything takes root.

their growth, that have been fed variously-some merely the food which is furnished by the soil. The results in numbers are not yet known, but from appearance we may readily judge what may be expected.

all of which were planted, but not one of which came to maturity, though the first frost in Giessen was about the 20th of October. The climate is essentially different from ours. The heat of our summer is more intense.

The experiments of Prof. Liebig, mentioned above, are full of interest, not alone as sustaining the views he has advanced, but also as showng that the treasures in the shape of inorganic manures, heaped up in some quarters of the globe, may be made to equalize the fruits of la-

made several years since by Liebig.

# "CRACKED HOOFS."

treating cracks in horses' hoofs. I would say Pusey, said before you,) the oldest, the noblest, that those caused by corking as every one that and the best of all human pursuits, surely agriowns a horse knows that their hoofs grow from culture and farming must mean different things, the hair down, and in this way the horse gets for sure, the oldest practice must be the most new hoofs after a while. Now if he gets wound- perfect." ed where the hoof and hair come together, a The answer is by no means obvious; but strange crack or scar will grow down into the hoof. If as it may seem, it will be found on examination, the wound is made by a cork or otherwise-is that the advancement of the arts is exactly in an up and down, it will leave a permanent crack or inverse ratio with their antiquity! The cotton scar the whole length of the hoof. But if the trade is far before the older silk-trade, and the cut is made round-wise it will go down as the silk before the still more ancient wool-trade. hoof grows out and becomes sound. The horse In a word, the more the human mind is advanced. I now own corked himself on a hind foot. I previous to the discovery and practice of any waited to see if it would make a crack from the particular art or trade, the more suddenly does hair down, after a sufficient time I found that a that trade leap into perfection; because it has no crack had commenced. I then with a knife cut established prejudices to contend with. Those through the skin above the hoof cross-wise of two inveterate hags, Prejudice and (mistaken) the crack and the consequence was this cut grew Self-interest, strangle every babe that is too big down leaving the hoof perfectly sound. Putting for their swaddling clothes, and woe to the giant in nails or hooping only relieves, but this method that is born within the rounds of their midwifery! cures. This will probably answer for any crack The fair and noble proportions of Science appeal

JOHN WHITING. Wrentham, May 30th, 1846. [Boston Cultivator.

there are 27,400 pieces, none of them larger manuscripts. Who denounced Luther? The than a half dime. It is all her own handiwork, priests of the old faith. Who jeered at Harvey's

## FARMING AND SCIENCE.

In Dr. Johnson's admirable little story of "Ras-The large proportion of carbonic acid is par- selas," Imlac makes a long digression in order ticularly worthy of attention. Comparing it with to recount to the Prince all the various things the sum of all the other acids-the phosphoric, which a man ought to know who aspires to the sulphuric, silic, and hydrochloric (of which the name of a poet. Before he has half done, the chlorine is given)-we see how far it exceeds Prince interrupts him with the exclamation, them. Again, looking at the per cent. of bases, "Enough! thou hast persuaded me that no man

pared with the sum of the inorganic acids. This The bare mention of the sciences with which surplus of base was most of it united to organic the agriculturist is expected now-a-days to be acids. These, in the burning of the plant, have familiar, reminds one of this passage, and tempts been destroyed. Their place has been wholly, him to exclaim, with the impatient Rasselas, or for the most part, taken by carbonic acid. Enough! no man can be a farmer. Let's change

an analysis of the ashes of sugar cane made at So much for theory: how is it with practice? Giessen last summer, there was not a trace of A tenant dies or leaves his farm, or hints that carbonic acid. Such is the difference. In the there is a possibility he may leave it. No matter sugar cane the per centage of silica was large. whether the said farm be large or small, good Timothy grass ashes also no carbonic acid, but a or bad, sand or clay, within one month, the landlord's residence is in a state of siege, and his The moisture of green clover amounts to 83 .- table groans under a feast of letters: he is pelted 55 per cent., and the clover contained sugar, a with applications. Now, imagine for a moment body capable of fermentation. What hints do all the motley host of applicants for the vacant these facts furnish to the farmer! If the clover or vacable farm collected together, and the landbe taken to the mow with this quantity of water, lord, after eyeing the noun of multiude before him, all answering to the nane of "farmer,"imagine him, with a painfully suppressed fit of held in solution in the fibres of the stems and inward laughter, addressing them in the followleaves, which is necessary to fermentation; and ing words:-"Now, I will let the farm rent-free not only will the sugar be lost, but vinegar will to the man among you who shall tell me the meaning of the following: chemistry, geology, vegetable physiology, botany, mechanics, hydried, the sugar as such will remain in the vegdraulies, hydrostatics, geometry, meteorology, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen carbon, ammonia, soda, potash, phosphorus, sulphur, alumina, silica, calcareous, ferruginous, centre of gravity, line of traction, angle of fortyfive, percolation, filtration, capillary attraction, solution, precipita-

tion- There I am out of breath: I have only told you half. You look amazed, and are all laughing; but it is I who ought to laugh at you; for every one of you that has made application for this farm, virtually undertakes to solve pracserved; and as the ashes of the whole plant, including the head, have 11.18 per cent. of ashes, that the human mind can perform; and the man it is clear that the preservation of the heads and that takes it will do so, and every man that holds leaves is decidedly more important than the stems. a farm and cultivates it, does do so every year Hence the farmer cuts the clover, and instead of of his life-in every one of the sciences and subdrying it in the sun, cocks it for a few hours, so jects of which I have merely given you the cess of drying, shall keep the stalks and leaves And such is literally and honestly the fact.

without from becoming too suddenly dried and The list is long and the names are hard. But we may know a man's character well, and he may In closing, I will state one of the results to have done us a good service many a year, and yet shop in one end of their woodhouse, or some which the experiments of Prof. Liebig are daily it is perfectly possible that we may be ignorant der the windows of the laboratory. He fed them practical pursuits in which the mind of man can with the ashes of grape vines, or the proper in- be engaged, it is the one which requires the organic food of the grape, as shown by analysis most extended knowledge of, and derives the of its ashes. The growth has been enormous, most advantage from, an acquaintance with what and several of the vines bore large clusters of are called the physical sciences, meaning the grapes in the course of the season, and all may knowledge of natural causes and effects in mathave, as I did not particularly observe them un-But if it makes this demand upon the capacity better than a pavement-a kind of fine gravel, of man, with what does it repay him? With the highest, the truest, the best of all earthly bless-

There are pots of wheat in different stages of ings-health to the body, satisfaction to the feelings, and occupation to the mind. And upon the inorganic matters they require, according to analysis of their ashes-others have had other, less obvious and tangible, but singularly and beneficently adapted to the imperfection of man's earthly state, viz: an interesting and alluring anticipation of future-which, hiding the gray hair, masking the deepened wrinkle, and I may mention in this connection, that I gave soothing the recent woe-gently leads him on from to Prof. Liebig five varieties of American corn, year to year, till the allotted span is already past, the goal imperceptibly won, and the earth, which his mind has studied, and his strength has tilled, receives him in her gentle bosom, and, whilst he sleeps in peace, "the good that he has done lives after him."

"Very pretty, indeed-highly pleasing and poetical," you will say; "but if one may venture an opinion drawn from common remark and daily experience, your farmer is, of all mankind, the most uninformed of all these scientific susceptibilities and dependencies of his art, and the least sensible of all those moral and physical advanbor in other regions. E. N. Horsford. tages that you flourish about. If the pursuit be (a) The discussion between Dumas and Lie-really such as you describe, how comes it that ig, relative to the formation of fat from sugar, in this same six thousand and fifty-something has been settled in favor of the latter, by a rep- since Adam found the soil, and nineteen or twenetition on the part of Dumas, of experiments tieth since Mr Deanston Smith discovered the subsoil, that farming is still lost in the dim back-[American Agriculturist. ground of civilization; a mark for every passer-by to have a shy at. Surely, there must be some mistake! We cannot be talking about the same Messrs. Editors: A correspondent of yours thing! If agriculture be, as you say, (and as asks for information as to the best method of Pliny, and Virgil, and Dr. Johnson, and Mr

up and down on the hoof of a horse or ox. in vain against their accursed partiality for the N. B.—This cut should be made just above perpetuation of original deformity and dwarfship. And where is the ancient art in which these beldames are not still in the possession of a linger-ing practice? Is it not become a proverb that the old professors are the fierce opponents of a new discovery? Who imprisoned Galileo? The It is said that a young lady of Baltimore, Miss monkish monopolists of science and knowledge.

Margaret Hagan, has completed a quilt on which

Who persecuted Caxton? The transcribers of Fermentation went briskly forward for several days.

I do not pretend to say that it is indispen-

N. P. Rogers of New Hammhire has a clever sociable way of telling a story. He has been writing a series of communications to the N. Y. Tribune, in which he describes the "lay of the land and the looks of the people" in the Granits
State very graphically. The following tribute to one of their "honest old farmers," is a good specimen of his stories. IED.

LETTERS FROM "THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN."

FRIEND TRIBUNE I spoke to you, in my letters I sent you a while ago, about the great lawvers of my little granite world here. A sort of nountain pride I suppose I felt in the towering creatures. I didn't tell you of a hundredth part of them. May be I shall, by-and-by, if I keep on writing. But I wouldn't have you think I thought more

of the lawyers than I do of the rest of the people. I don't think so much, I hear they are nore thought of down among you-they and other men that don't work. But they are not by and deep-drained the land, and spared no exnets beat the old ones? Because they alight upon "a fair field and no favor," where the struggling but tender infancy of human ingenuity and enterprise, is not blasted by the chilling breath of established ignorance and baleful prejudice, nor harrassed by the poisoned stings of vulgar ridi-PRACTICE VS. PRINCIPLE. -JACK-AT-ALL-MR. EDITOR,-Dear Sir: At the Agricultur-I meeting a short time since, you recollect that remarked that I endeavored to raise my own potatoes and other garden vegetables, and that all mechanics ought to do the same. On this remark one of your brother editors makes the ful-"Upon that principle the farmer should make his own ploughs, &c., instead of depending on the mechanic," Now, Sir, if that gentleman had said that upon that principle the farmer should repair his ploughs, &c., I think he would I am well satisfied, sir, that it is conducive to ony health to rise with the lark on a fine summer's morn, and regale tor an half hour or so. among my beautiful fruit trees, or garden vegetables, and find that I derive both pleasure and profit by so doing, both to the body and mind .-Who but the infidel can but exclaim with the Psalmist on such an occasion, "Lord, how manifold are thy works; in wisdom hast thou made them all." And then after tea, if my day's work has been accomplished in the shop, I take quite

as much pleasure in hoeing a few rows in my will about one I have in my memory's eve-for he is dead. He wasn't born in New Hampshire. ong nine between their teeth; I love work sir if He came from Connecticut. He lived just below can have my own way, but it is rather vexing me here, in a little, hard town, called Campton to the mechanic, especially if he be a chairma-I don't know, friend Tribune, as you'll like to ker, to have his neighbor farmers on every rainy have me tell you of our old farmers, living in a day, lug into his shop their broken tools to be thick-settled, popular place as you do, and printrepaired, and pay him in long stories, and wind ing a paper every day. But you havn't a man up with the grateful compliment, "well you in all York State, much less in your town, that you would have said, if you had known him. a man, than Col. Holmes of Campton! Col. Sain them consult you as their oracle) to fit up a little Holmes!-all but the Colonel. That I don't think anything of-nor he didn't, though it was other place; and furnish themselves with a few just after the old Revolutionary War, when it tools, and a few sticks of timber. If you think was something to be a Colonel, to what it is now. it would be important to instruct them how to They forced it on to him. Any way, old Col. make cider tap, or how to set a barrel-hoop, per-Holmes was one of the likeliest men, I don't haps it might be proper to give some general inknow but I may say the very likeliest. I have evstructions as to the manner of shoeing a sled, er seen among men. Though he was, all his pinning a stone drag, toothing a rake and builddays, a farmer here among the rocks, and scarce ever went off his farm for fifty years. He begun Some farmers, I am happy to say do perform down here in Campton, when there had hardly such kind of work, but they do not always work been a stroke struck in the woods. There was with their own tools; some mechanics say that a little spot of clearing, I believe, on the lot he'd it costs more to find saws and augurs for farmers went on to-and a log barn had been put up on to cut nails and gravel with, than all they wear it. He and his wife lived in the barn all summer, the first summer they come up here from We often hear it said that farmers are the Connecticut. They come all the way-he a-foot most independent class in the community. Can with his axe on his shoulder, and she a-horsethat be a fact sir, when so many of them go to back, with the bed bound on behind her, and the the mechanic to borrow tools and beg garden copper kettle hanging by the old mare's side. It seeds? If those of us who are mechanics (memwas all they had, and the roads wa'n't near so bers of the legislature) should be fortunate good then as they are now. Col. Holines was a enough to obtain leave of absence to return to young man then-just "out of his time." He our families before planting time is past, would lived on that land fifty years, and died on it. He you recommend to us, to lie in bed till the bell was hardly ever out of town or off of his farm. warns us to breakfast, as some of us are in the They teased him to go to General Court one habit of doing, or rise betimes and cultivate our year, I believe, but couldn't make him go again, "It was small business," he said, "for any body A little advice would be gratefully received by that had any other to mind." And he said "it was a bad thing to have so many laws, and to be tinkering them over so often." He cared nothing about office, or politics, or parties. He said but little, but what he said was always right. He Though there has been much preaching in faor of "a division of labor," and against the syswas as sensible a man, friend Tribune, as ever tem of "Jack-at-all-trades," still we have kept Ben Franklin was, and a much better man, to my mind-and a greater, take all the circumour own mind so balanced that we can look. without dizziness on each side of the question. stances. He lived there, all alone, as it were, and cleared up his farm, and did an amount of And we have often noted the advantages that may arise from turning our hands occasionally good there, all unpraised and unseen, and for the sheer good and beauty of it, as I hardly believe Ben Franklin was man enough to have We think it absurd for a mechanic, who lives in the country, to keep perpetually in his shop done. He had a grand old-fashioned farm, and and deprive himself of the pure air. Let every grew forehanded and finally rich, without ever one have a garden and one fruit tree, if no more, trying to, or earing any thing about money. He He may have a grape vine too if he owns, or never drove his men, and never hurried them. except at table, and then not to have them get pires, a lot one yard in extent. His labor may hus be varied a little, and he will know as much done. "Come," he would say, "all hands take gain as the mechanic who is always in his shop. hold-there's enough." And it was royal to see The English silk weavers do nothing but him sitting at the head of his old long kitchen taweave silk; and when the business is down they ble, with his twenty men, and as much the equal have nothing to do but starve, or join in a riot of the humblest of them all as he could possibly to raise the price of wages. They are incapabe, with his great, generous heart and princely ble of turning their hand to other employments. head. He had a head, friend Tribune, worth going a journey to see-an old Connecticut, Rog-They know nothing, comparatively, because they have never had an opportunity to exercise er Sherman sort of head, by the tell-for I never saw Roger Sherman's head-though I have Col. the natural powers that were given them. This Holmes's, when he was at work, bare-headed. is a pretty strong objection to carrying the division of labor to extremes. You render your in his field among his men. It wasn't a head like Daniel Webster's or 'Zekiel's-not one of workmen mere machines, and deface the mental those high, precipice sort of heads. It was a middling forehead for height, but wide and beau mage that was granted by our Creator to all. And while we would urge the mechanic to tifully pitched-a sort of honest man's forehead, have a home, a garden, a tree, and a vine, we and head covered over with hair as fine as silk, would invite the farmer to become acquainted and laying in tufts, like feathers on the neck of with the use of the saw, the hammer, the augur an engle-and along after he was sixty, as white and the chisel. He will then be able to mend as Moosehillock of a November morning. his tools in less time than it would require to go It was princely to see the old man working for a professed workman. He need not make

couldn't bear anything ungenerous or small. And that was his nature. His leading trait of charsort of man that always lived with him, and whe him good measure—don't streak it—he's come a furniture, which was exhibited in the late Nafurniture, which was exhibited in the late National Fair, at a cost of \$8000. It is stated that good ways, and there's enough of it." He altional Fair, at a cost of \$8000. It is stated that good ways, and there's enough of it." He altional Fair, at a cost of \$8000. It is stated that good ways, and there's enough of it."

me. I think of professional men, as you call them, as I do of profession. I don't think so much of it as I do of practice and doing. The people, of all others, in my judgment, are the ones that raise the corn and make the ploughs and things. I don't want corn. I live on clouds and thunder and so on; but among you, eating and drinking mankind, the important folks, I should think, would be the ones that providedthe men that tilled the ground and the women that kept house, not forgetting the glorious boys and gale that helped. I'm afraid I'm almost alone in this opinion, friend Tribune; and the working people themselves, I'm afraid, don't gree with me. They don't think much of themselves or their calling, I'm afraid. And when a stranger comes into a place, you'll hear him, they tell me, asking who the lawyers are, and what minister they've got settled over them, or who they've got for doctors. Never who the great farmers are, or the great carpenters, or blacksmiths, or the great housewives. These, friend Tribune, I look upon as the stay and staff of mankind-a kind of Providence. They provide for the world. The others only help eat, or shift what is raised from hand to hand, and generally away from the hands that have any hand in raising it. The working people help God provide for mankind-and I look upon them as the chief people. I wish they knew a little more. They will, when they come to think right of labor, and from what I can see, I judge that time's a coming. It will be a knowing world, friend Tribune. when the working people come to be the thinking people. People think amazing deep and wholesome, when they think at work; that is, when they don't work too bard, and feel above

I told you about some of our lawyers. I've a good mind to tell you of our farmers here. I

about among the men. He had a small grey eye -all sense and honesty-and looking as if he acter was a great generosity. And there never was his equal, to my knowledge, among the poor people. I never saw anything equal to the way he would help the poor. "Give him good measure, David," the old man would say to a queer used to say the Colonel lived with him-"give

er put him off with a stingy harvest. He never, those years, would sell a kernel of corn to any body that could bring the money for it. He said "there was the poor round, that couldn't pay, that must be seen to." And to them he turned out the yellow corn, and the hay. With his barns full, in the scarcest seasons, he never would sell a lock of hay to any body but the poor—and to them always at the prices of times of plenty, and to the work when they could." He used to to "pay in work when they could." He used to take their little old due bills for it, payable "inhelp," and never call on them—though they generally remembered to turn out and help him when it come hay time. But numbers of the old due-bills were found among the old man's few papers, after his death, writ in his own plain, honest hand—not after any business form—and always spelt so as to be understood, and many of them yellow with age. He wasn't what you call a tender-hearted man, that he was so considerate of the poor. It was generosity and sheer greatshould suffer when there was enough"—and he knew "they hadn't calculation enough, many o them, to bring the year about, especially the cold seasons," and he said "they must be seen to." And he did see to them, the glorious old man. It wasn't for the name of it—for he didn't seem to know anything about the name of doing things. And it wasn't for salvation-"giving to the poor because it was "lending to the Lord." wasn't a religious man-that is, never made a profession. Religious people about him didn't like it that he didn't, though their chief uneasiness was that he always did so well that it made them appear to disadvantage. He always was right in all he did and said. I don't believe he said or did a single wrong thing, or a thing that was out of the way, or that was unhandsome, all the time he lived in Campton. All that time, for fifty years, no man ever said a loud word against him. And it grew to a proverb, that a man's "word was as good as Col. Holmes's." I should love to tell you, friend Tribune, how

it looked where he lived. His good old house-I forget whether it was ever painted-set up on a rising ground just in South of a beech-wood at the head of a long meadow, the clear little Beebe's river running through it, and the great wide pastures on the hills that bordered it. It is all in plain sight from here, and within thirty The hills covered with cattle and longtailed colts. But the dear old man is dead, and the people never were sorrier for anything that took place in that region.

I havn't made up a story here to tell you, friend Tribune, nor colored it any, nor told you half the truth, though Col. Holmes never went to College, nor to Congress, nor to General Court (more than once, if he did that,) and was nothing but a working, home farmer, all his days .-Ask the old people of Campton, and the young people too, and they'll all tell you it is just as I've told you—only more so. Tears of admiration come to my heart when I remember the beautiful, honest old man. He was a great man too-as great as Washington would have been, alone there on that Campton farm,—but glorious most for his Honestr, and his providing for the poor. But he was only a farmer. I think the more of him for that. If you don't, friend Tribune, you've a right to your opinion. But if you wont print this, because it is about a working man and one you have never heard of and nohody has ever heard of, and that hadn't any learning-nothing but goodness and greatnessyou'll hear no more from

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. Franconia Notch, April 21, 1846. [New York Tribune.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. detailing the operations of the army in taking possession of Matamoras, have been received at Head Quarters. These despatches answer the very natural inquiry, Why did not Gen. Taylor May, by crossing the Rio Grande, capturing or routing the Mexican Army, and taking posses of Matamoras with all their army and public stores, &c? It seems he had no pontoon trainno means of crossing the river; and was therefore obliged to wait until he could collect small boats and make other preparations for crossing. This gave time for the Mexicans to recover partially from the effects of their defeat, and to carry off and make way with a considerable portion of their public and army stores.

An armistice was proposed by General Arista,

through General Riguena, on the 17th of May, when the army was ready to cross the Rio Grande. This proposition was promptly rejected, as having come altogether too late; Matamoras must be taken; Gen. Arista might withdraw from the town, but must leave every description of public property behind. An answer was promised in the afternoon; but none came; and Gen. Taylor gave orders to cross the Rio very early on the 18th. The eighteen pounders and three batteries of field artillery were brought to the banks of the river, and the army moved forward. No resistance was made, and the passage was effected with the loss of one man, Lieut. George Stevens, of the 2d dragoons, who was drowned in attempting to swim the river with his squadron. A large amount of public stores, chiefly ordnance, was found concealed in the town, which the army was gradually recovering from the places where it was hidden. Two field pieces, several hundred muskets, and 200 shells were among the articles recovered. More than 300 wounded Mexicans were found in the hospitals. Arista retreated precipitately towards Monterey. All the cavalry of our army pursued the retreating Mexicans 60 miles, making some few prisoners; but the scarcity of water and the condition of the horses compelled the troops to return without molesting the enemy any further.

Among the spoils are a pavilion and several pieces of massive plate belonging to Gen. Arista, Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Taylor suggests the propriety of having the pavilion forwarded to Washington. Our army are in great want of a thousand tents

for field use. The tents of the 7th infantry were cut up to make sand bags during the bombard ment of Fort Brown. The future movements of the army would be regulated by the result of the examination as to how far the Rio Grande is navigable by steamboats. The steamer Neva, which accompanied the troops from Barita, had found no difficulty in ascending as high as Matamoras. [Traveller.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The correspondence between Gen. Scott and Secretary Marcy, alluded to in Wednesday's paper, has been published at length. An examination of this correspondence has served to deep-en our conviction of the impolicy of making our military chieftains candidates for high civil offices. General Scott is afraid to leave Washing ton to assume the command of the troops for the conquest of Mexico, lest his enemies at the scat of government should somehow injure him in his absence. To be sure, he had not received any written orders to assume this command, but the express verbal orders of the President to that effect had been given. The General, not having prudence enough to conceal his suspicions and fears, writes to the secretary a some what saucy letter, which the secretary lays be-fore the President, and which induces him to recall his expressed desire to have General Scott take the command of the army of invasion; and thus the matter now stands. If General Scott had acted simply as a mlitary man, with no eye to future political preferment, we do not believe that any misunderstanding would have occurred between him and President Polk or his Cabinet; but, as it is, we fear the difficulty will prove ir-reconcilable, to the embarrassment of the Gov-ernment and perhaps to the lasting injury of General Scott, [Traveller,

The Powner Mill at Camden was blown up on Friday evening last about 9 o'clock. The accident occurred after the workmen had left, consequently no person was injured by the ex-plosion; but we learn that considerable glass was plosion; but we learn that considerable glass was broken in the immediate vicinity. The report was heard, and the shock felt, many miles distant. At Union, the flash was seen some seconds before the report was heard. Loss estimated at \$1000. [Lime Rock Gazette.]

live fish? There is a difference.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1846.

A CHAPTER ON SOUIRRELS. Every body is acquainted with the squirrel, and yet every body doesn't know the difference between the varieties and species that are found in their own vicinity. They are a lively, sprightly, industrious, mischievous race of animals,full of fun and frolic, generally living near the borders of civilization and affording amusement for every village urchin, who considers them fair game. They are the first animals that boys learn to hunt, and the way they "go it" when one makes its appearance is a caution to "old settlers." Forty noisy, clamoring, capering school-boys, with clubs and sticks and stones, and, perhaps, a dog or two after one poor squirrel is a very common occurrence, and such is the rushing and shouting and "stooboying," that you would think the poor "beastie" a doomed child; and, yet, nine times in ten, he comes off conqueror, and leaves the whole troop nonplussed and wearied in the chase, and forced to "gang back agin" with no other trophies but scratched faces and torn clothes, the effects of the push among the bushes and branches through which "chickaree" has led them, as he went skipping and hopping from stub to stub and branch to branch, a leetle beyond them, and yet far enough off to keep out of their clutches.

We have five species of squirrels in Maine. The most common one is the red squirrel, (Sciurus Vulgaris of some writers, called also, Sciurus Hudsonius by others.) This is a jolly, bright-eyed, happy, frolicsome fellow. He likes to live where there is a mixture of pine and oak trees. Generally builds his nest on pine trees,

of leaves and dried grass interwoven with sticks. It is covered all over, with a round hole on one side to creep in or out. His length, of the body, is about seven inches and a half, his head is about an inch and a half and his tail about five inches. The upper part of the body is a brownish red color, top of the head of the same color-under the jaw, throat, breast, belly and forward part of the thighs, a dirty yellowish white-tail the color of the body, and the whiskers, like the present fashionables, very long

This species eat the seeds of the pine .-They will take a long cone of the white pine and skipping up to a convenient resting place. sit upon their haunches and twirl it about with their fore-paws, while with their sharp cutting teeth they will riddle it all to pieces, throwing the scales off on one side, and picking out the seeds, which they either eat on the spot or deposit it in the pouch of their cheeks-carry them off and deposit them for winter's use. They are very provident in the fall, and will carry off immense quantities of these pine seeds, acorns, beech nuts, corn, wheat and such like things which they store away very carefully for future use. They are neat, cleanly animals-breed during the months of May and June, and produce from two to three young at a time. This species are sometimes very destructive to cornfollow up the victories of the 8th and 9th of fields on the frontier of the State. We have known instances where they have dug up and destroyed whole fields just as it was coming up. They are more destructive on fields planted on a "burn" as it is called than ploughed land, as such fields are generally more near to the wood where they live.

> They probably migrate in great numbers to different parts of the country, some years being more plenty in some sections than others.

> STRIPED SQUIRREL, (Sciurus Striatus.) The next species most common among us is the striped squirrel, sometimes called ground squirrel or "chipplemonk." This is a beautiful little fellow, very sprightly and active, but living in holes of old logs or stumps, or in a round small hole in the ground made without digging out any

This is the squirrel that puzzled the Vankee who couldn't conceive how he could dig his hole without throwing out any dirt, and which problem was happily solved by the Irishman who tould him that he first began at the other end of it. It probably digs no hole itself, but when it finds some chinck or crevice made by accident, or by a decaying root, it takes possession and fits it up for a habitation." We once opened one of these habitations, which had been made under a rotten stump, and took out two quarts of a mixture of wheat, Indian corn, nuts, &c., which the industrious animal had collected from a neighboring field.

This species lies dormant a part of the winter. We have found them in this situation and brought them into action again by exposing them to warmth. He works in the night, or a part of it, as the rat and mouse do. In the spring of the year, when they emerge from their winter quarters, you can frequently hear them calling to each other with a peculiar loud clucking, and when you approach them, will fetch a cluck and a kind of whistling chipparee, and dodge into the stone wall in double quick time. It seldom climbs trees as do the other squirrels, but confines itself to walls and old fences, where there is more or less brush to hide in.

This species is called the striped squirrel, because of the stripes of different colors which it has. Its body is "a brown fawn color above, with five longitudinal brown rays and two white, inferior parts white, tail blackish above, red bordered, with black beneath." Its length is about five inches, the tail from two to three inches. He is a mischievous animal among grain and corn crops, sometimes doing great damage to corn planted near the margin of woods, especially in new clearings.

GREY SQUIRREL, (Sciurus Cinereus. 'This is the king of squirrels in this section of the country. He is the largest, most active and most daring of the whole genus among us. In the fall of the year, when the nuts and the corn are beginning to ripen, he is wide awake, and it is fine fun for sportsmen to hunt him on a fine morning. Those who understand the business select some corn field near a wood for operations. and while they station themselves in the margin of the wood they send another person into the field to fire a gun or two. This routs the trespassers, and they "make for the high timber," where the person stationed, picks them off. At this season of the year they are fat, and make fine eating for epicures and hungry hunters. The good housewife first parboils them, which takes out the "squirrelly taste," as a back woods man's wife once called it, after which they may be fried, baked or stewed, to suit the palate of the eater. The grey squirrel is a bold fellow,

and when caught alive will give fight like a real champion of private rights, putting his long and We have received a very neat pamphlet, consible manner. They live principally on nuts, Horticultural Implements, Machines, and Seeds, in eages with revolving grates, which they will and most extensive manufacturers of agricultu

Superior part of the head and neck, as well as the back, covered with hairs gray at their base. and afterwards divided into two or three zones alternately of a clear fawn and black, which It may be seen at our office, and the Publisher of produces a general complexion of gray, approaching to yellow; sides of the neck, and particularly the haunches, spotted with white, flanks slightly spotted with black, which leaves the fawn color nearly pure. Abdomen, white; sides of the head and snout, reddish."

In 1749 this species of squirrel were so numerous and mischievous, that Pennsylvania and. we believe, some other colonies offered a premium of three-pence per head for their destruction. About 8000 pound sterling were paid out. making more than a million killed for the sake of the bounty. We saw a very elegant cape exhibited at the Show and Fair of the Kennebec Agricultural Society, last year, made of made a very superior article for winter dress.

BLACK SQUIRREL. There is a black squirrel company with the grey squirrel; but we are not now sure whether it is a distinct species or only America; but his description does not seem to fate? We think it's more than his share. apply to those in question.

FLYING SQUIRREL. This is the most curious and singular of the whole tribe of squirrels found in Maine. It is the Pteromys Volucella, of Harlan, and Sciurus Volucella, of Pallas and others.

It is not often seen, and not so much is known of its habits as is known of the others. We are inclined to think that it is a night worker instead of a day laborer, and hence the reason why it is not seen so often as the other species, besides they are not so plenty. They have occasionally been tamed and kept as pets. They live on nuts, seeds, grain, buds of the birch tree, &c. They are a delicate, timid animal, nearly five inches long, tail about three inches.

The upper portion or surface of the head body and tail, are of a greyish color, tinged with of Temperance are to celebrate the 4th of July, red, the hairs being ashy gray at base and yel- in Waterville. lowish red at their extremity. Around the eye is a blackish ash color, and a white spot above dress.

each, under surface of the body yellowish white. This kind of squirrels lives in families, in the hollows of decayed trees. They are called "flyand can fly like birds, but from the fact of their who had discovered a family of flying squirrels in a hollow tree. One of the lads clambered up ranged themselves around to catch or kill them as they come out.

One of the company being rather tall, and clamorous, stood bawling and shouting with his mouth wide open, when one of the squirrels, in its flight, mistaking him for a tree with a hole in it, scaled straight into his mouth, "kerchuck," through an arid and ill-watered country. It is and thus stopped his mouth and his noise at one the principal city of the province of New Leon

The fur of this little fellow is the softest and most delicate of any animal in all the State, and so as to breed freely, quite an article of profit

or two white ones, but they were evidently accidental varieties of the red species. We will thus wind up our chapter on squirrelology. If any of our readers or friends know of any other species, or can furnish us with any facts illustrating the "manners and customs" of this interest-

FIRE. Saturday morning last, about three o'clock, the peg factory building (not occupied) of M. V. Reynolds, near the State House, was discovered on fire. It was burnt to the ground. Suspicion saith the fire was the work of an incendiary. The building was insured.

MASONIC CELEBRATION, ST. JOHN'S DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24. The address is to be delivered in the Representatives' Hall, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. by Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., of Philadelphia, Editor of the U. S. Gazette. Procession will be formed at the Universalist meeting house.

After the services the fraternity will form a procession and proceed to the Mansion House, where they will dine.

Improvement of Neat Stock in Unity. Mr. Horace McKenney has sent us a hand bill containing a notice of the splendid bull Superior, Santa Fe, Chihuahua, &c. &c. This calcula that he has obtained to stand at Unity during the them. A little zeal, energy, faith and liberality in our possession. Such a disposition of the is all that is wanting.

New York Illustrated Magazine, Published in New York by Wm. Taylor, and Edited by Lawrence Labree, although excellent in the beginning, improves very much as it increases in age. The June No. is an interesting work, and contains four superb steel plate engravings, and the publisher assures his readers and patrons that each No. shall contain the same number, highly finished. Mr. Labree conducts the work with taste, spirit and energy. This, together with the fact vote.

What is the difference between fish alive and ve fish? There is a difference.

\*Dr. Harlan says it digs holes in the earth, having two openings and us many lateral branches in which they accumulate provisions for winter, which they transport in their check pouches.

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\*Dr. Harlan says it digs holes in the earth, having two openings and us many lateral branches in which they accumulate provisions for winter, which they transport in their check pouches. of scrophulous affections and incipient cancerous humors. It is a pleasant and safe medicine.

Semple, Sturgeon—12.

Not Voting—Paired off—Mr. Atchison.
Absent—Messrs. Barrow, Bright, Corwin, Crittenden.
Refused to vote—Mr. Westcott.

CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. sharp teeth into the flesh in a very effectual, sen taining a Catalogue of the "Agricultural and roots, seeds and grains, but will not refuse small sold by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, at Quincy animals and birds, such as sparrows and such Hall, Boston." The above firm are well known like things. They are often tamed and placed throughout the United States as among the best casionally twirl round like a young steamer. ral implements, and the catalogue is a valuable Harlan gives the following description of this manual to those who are desirous of obtaining pecies: -"Total length ten inches six lines, of good implements to aid them upon their farms. the head two inches six lines, of the ears eleven Good tools are of the first importance to the lines, of the trunk of the tail seven inches six farmer. A poor farm with good tools can oftentimes be made more profitable than a good farm with poor tools. The catalogue contains cuts or drawings of most of the implements kept by them, together with descriptions and directious. the Farmer, Mr. Eaton, will procure, direct from their warehouse, any implement that may be wanted, at the manufacturers' prices.

Do you own a Horse RAKE? The recent rains will insure you a good crop of grass, and if you have not a horse rake to assist your labors in haying, by all means obtain one. It is one of the greatest labor saving machines that you can introduce into your field. With one of these, a man, a boy, and an old horse, will rake up more hay than five can with the common hand rake. Try one, and our word for it you would not like to do without one afterwards.

DR. JUDSON AND FANNY FORESTER. The the skins of the grey squirrel-they were split readers of the popular magazines of the day, are open on the back when skinned, well tanned and familiar with the writings of Fanny Forester .put together in a very neat manner, and thus This was none other than Miss Emily Chubbuck of Utica, N. Y., and we see that on the 2d inst. she was married to Dr. Adoniran Judson, the occasionally found in our forests, generally in celebrated missionary of the East. Now we have no objections to this old veterans marrying the fair Fanny, but we protest against his carrya variety of the grey. It is as large and as ac- ing her out of the country to die among the tive as the grey species, and possesses the same smutty sons of further India. He has already characteristics and habits. Harlan mentions a carried two of our fairest ladies there, and buriblack species, found in different parts of North ed them. Why carry the third to share the same

> SEASONABLE RAIN. We were visited, last Friday, by a very welcome rain storm. Previous to this the weather had been hot, and the earth had dried very fast. Vegetation, especially grass, was suffering, and our farmers began to have long faces when you talked about the hav

The rain continued until Monday, and has done immense good.

The rise in the river has a little delayed the workmen on the dam, and the rush of logs knocked off a few of the upper timbers of the last section that had just been put in. As soon as the water subsides the work will be finished

Sons of Temperance Celebration. The Sons

Rev. Mr. Judd, of this town, will give the ad-

SHAKER CONCERT. Among the many concerts and exhibitions which have arrested the attention of our community, recently, we know ing squirrels," not because they have real wings of none more interesting than the Shaker Concert. This is no humbug. The company couhaving a membrane or doubling of the skin, sist of individuals who have been long connectreaching from each fore leg to the hind leg, ed with the Shakers of Canterbury; but being which forms a sort of wing by which they are at length convinced that the belief is an error, buoyed up as they scale from branch to branch. seceded and removed from them. Their exhi-They cannot fly upward, but will take quite a bition is not by way of ridicule, or to make the "slantindicular" flight for some distance. We Shaker worship ludicrous, but to illustrate their recollect an anecdote, told of a troop of boys religious modes and the course of their religious services. Those who feel a curiosity to know some of the ceremonies of the Shakers, had betto the nest and routed them, while the others ter embrace the opportunity now offered to go and see them.

> ROUTE OF GEN. TAYLOR-PLAN OF CAMPAIGN We understand that the next demonstration of Gen. Taylor will be upon the city of Monterey This place is about 90 leagues from Matamoras. and commands the entrance of the table lands or the interior of Mexico, through the passes of

the Sierra Madre. To make the operations of the army upor we should think, if they could be domesticated Monterey more secure, if not absolutely certain Gen. Taylor designs occupying the town of Camargo, about 250 miles by water above Matamoras. To do this securely, it is necessary for These are all the species of squirrels that we him to have traesports of a draft suitable to the have seen in our State. We have met with one navigation of the Rio Grande. Camargo will be the basis of his operations upon Monterey, and this point must be first made the depot of supplies, and entrenched in a style capable of

ustaining a siege. It was the design of Gen. Taylor as we learn to be at Monterey by the first of July; but the want of transports to convey his stores to Camargo, compelled him to delay further progress in ing class of our forest occupants, we should be pleased to hear from them.

argo, compened min to delay further progress in the enemy's country till this deficiency is removed. Camargo is situated upon the Rio Grande, and presents an admirable foundation for a display upon the interior, and from Camargo to Monterey is about 40 leagues, or 120 miles With a view to expediting the march of the army, Capt. Sanders, who has distinguished himself in the admirable defences he has con-structed about Point Isabel, has been despatched to this city to procure the necessary transports. He is now in the city of New Orleans, but will proceed up the river immediately to supply the deficiency in transports which his purchases

here may leave. Before reaching Camargo the army will have to take the town of Reynosa, which is between Matamoras and Camargo. It is not expected, however, that any defence will be made of such

Gen. Taylor designs now to be at Monterey as soon in July as possible. At that place, it is be-lieved, the Mexicans will make a stubborn stand if at all during the war. If the troops under Gen. Taylor occupy Monterey, the whole of Mexico this side the Sierra Madre will be in the possession of the United States, including the mining districts of New Leon, New Mexico, tion is based somewhat upon the idea that the United States will order an expedition from the season. If the farmers of Unity are so disposed, they can soon have some noble stock among this be done the whole of North Mexico will be at once. But if it did not, our army would hold the key to the whole of South Mexico, and the gates of the capital would, speaking in a military sense, be in the possession of Gen. Taylor. [N. O. Picayune, June 5th.

pondence of the New York Herald, we take the following account of the division in the Senate

spirit and energy. This, together with the fact that he is assisted by many of our best writers, and W. G. Jackman to superintend the engravings, is a strong guaranty that the work will stand in the front rank of periodicals.

Howard's Cancer Syrup. We would refer our readers to Mr. Wadsworth's advertisement.

We have known some cases that were relieved.

# DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE. The supplementary Army bill was taken up. The House amendment reducing the number of Major Generals to one, instead of two, and of Brigadiers from four, as proposed in the bill, to two, was agreed to,—yeas 26, nays 22. Several minor smend-ments were disagreed to.

The Senate at an early hour went into Executive

House. The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Most of the day was spent therein. Without any action the Commit-

After the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Mc-Kay, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the payment of expenses incurred by the volunteers illegally called out by Gen. Gaines, out of the ten mil-lions appropriated in the war bill.

IN THE SENATE, this morning, a message was received from the President, transmitting the detailed counts of the battles of the Rio Grande.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution to suspend the 40th rule, which requires that Executive business shall be transacted with closed doors. The resolution lies over one day under the rules.

No business of public importance was transacted. The Senate, at a little after one o'clock, went into Executive session. House. A motion was made that the House recede from all its amendments to the Supplementary War Bill which had been disagreed to by the Senate.

The House then receded from two of its amendments, and refused to recede from two others-one neing that authorising the President, at the close of the war, to select one major general and two brigadier generals, for permanent service, without regard to the dates of the commission.

The bill was then ordered to be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Shenck from the "Investigating Committee

made a report. The report is very short, and merely recom he publication of the record of proceedings of the mittee, and all testimony taken before them, eaving it for the House to draw its own inferences from the facts, and adoot such measures as it may

deem proper.

The House then took up the private calendar, and a short time adjourned.

SATURDAY, June 13. The Senate was not in session to-day. IN THE House. The House resumed the consider

eration of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

At the hour appointed the debate ceased, and the voting commenced in the committee.

An amendment appropriating \$150,000 for a sectional floating dock at Philadelphia, was adopted.

The House adjourned without final action on the

MONDAY, June 15. IN THE SENATE. Mr. Allen resigned his post of hairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said that recent occurrences, of which he was not at liberty to speak, had convinced him that his views of important subjects connected with the appropriate duties of that Committee, were not in accordance with those of a majority of the Senate, and he tendered his resignation with a view to obviate any embarrassment which might otherwise arise.

The resignation was accepted, and the vacancy will be filled at one o'clock to-morrow by ballot. The Senate insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the House to the supplementary war

bill, and a committee of conference was appointed. Mr. Hannegan's resolution to adjourn on the 20th July, came up as the special order. The Post Office appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment for the mail steamers from New York to Liverpool was rejected. The amendment to reinstate the appropriation for the line to Cowes and Bremen was adopted, 27 to 24.

third reading. After the transaction of some unimportant business. the Senate adjourned. IN THE HOUSE. The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up. After the rejection of various amend-

ments, the Bill passed-year 191, navs 2. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McKay then moved to take up the Tariff Bill.

and it was carried by tellers, 115 to 71. The "Bill to reduce the duties on imports and other purposes," was then read. The Bill was then laid over, at the suggestion of Mr. McKay, to take up the Senate amendments to

the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Hungerford submitted a substitute for the tariff bill, which was ordered to be printed, together with the usual number of the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The substitute is very similar to the bill reported to the last Congress by Mr. McKay-partly specific Tea and Coffee are taxed 20 per cent. Raw sugar ed, by merely inserting the word "raise." Is it re-1 1-2 cts ib. Refined, 4 cts. lb.; other sugar 2 cts.

Iron in bars or bolts \$15 per ton-rolled iron \$20 per ton-sheets, hoops, bands, &c. 30 per cent-pigs \$7 per ton.

Steel in bars or plates 15 per cent. Wool, woolens and carpeting, and articles of which wool is a part, 30 per cent ad val. Salt 4 cents a bushel.

20 per cent on all non-enumerated articles. The House then adjourned. TUESDAY, June 16.

IN SENATE A message was received from the President, transmitting Secretary Walker's Report on the Finances and Tariff. The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. A message was also received from the President

with the Oregon Treaty.

The Senate then went into Executive session IN THE HOUSE, Mr. McDowell of Ohio moved suspension of the rule in order to introduce a resolution embodying a protest against the treaty in

progress for a settlement of the Oregon Question.
On his motion to suspend the rules, the year were 35, navs 156. So the motion was lost. The House then went into Committee and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation bill, which oc-

cupied the time until adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, June 17. SENATE. Mr. McDuffie was elected chairman of the

committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill to raise the pay of volunteers to ten dollars per month during the war.

Mr. Haywood reported the House bill to recede Alex-

The Senate then passed into executive session.

House. The amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were taken up, and a protracted debate ensued on an appropriation to pay the Wyandots for certain improve-ments upon their land in Ohio, in abandoning the same in conformity to the treaty of 1844. The amendment was

SENATE. Mr. Houston, of the military committee, reported a joint resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, and for other purposes.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Allen for

abolishing executive sessions, was considered. Mr. Allen made a few remarks, chiefly in reference to publications, about the treaty before the Senate, and said the whole matter of secrecy was a sham. The vote was then taken upon the resolution, and was rejected—ayes 13, noes 35. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the ware-housing bill, after which the Senate went into executive land be set off from Dresden to Richmond—John

At five o'clock the body closed their session, having et als. for toll at Telos Cut.

Wednesday, June 17.

Wednesday, June 17.

Wednesday, June 17.

Wednesday, June 17.

Senate. Mr. Monroe from the Committee on military pensions, reported a resolve in favor of Eli-

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. The bill reported from the committee of ways and means by Mr. Seaborn Jones, was opposed by Messrs

Bellville, Ill., June 3, 1846. At about halfpast 2 P. M. to-day, our town was visited by a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail. The

a man's fist. Hogs and sheep were killed by the hail. The roof of a house near where this passenger got out, of the stage, had holes driven through and the windows knocked in—sash, glass and all. Those who have seen some of the hailstones soon after they fell think many were as large as a man's two fists. Extraording were as large as a man's two fists. Extraordinary as these statements may seem, we can vouch for the truthfulness of the writer. We learn that a farmer, coming to market from the that a farmer, coming to market from the same quarter with six dozen of chickens in a coop, saved only half a dozen—the others were all killed by the hail.—[St. Louis Republican.]

# DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

TURSEAT, June 16 SENATE. Mr. Perry laid on the table a bill providing for the incorporation of the Hayesville Cotton Manufacturing Company.

mittee on State Lands and State Roads, be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Land Agent to extend permits to cut timber in certain cases, where the early thaws of the past spring tain cases, where the early thaws of the past spring tain cases, where the early thanks of the past spring tain cases, where the early thanks of the past spring tains are already commenced from the case of the c prevented operations already commenced from

On motion of Mr. Perry, Ordered, that the Comon motion of Mr. Perry, or or or the Committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the 25th chap, of Revised Statutes that owners of Lands shall not be entitled to receive the amount of damages, awarded them in consequence of laying out or altering Roads passing over the same, until such roads shall be made and

completed.

Petitions presented and referred-of Franklin Ad. ams praying for divorce—remonstrance of Select.
men of Avon, against petition of E. Howland et ala.
—of Selectmen of Phillips against same.

House. A message was received from the Gov. ernor, transmitting information as to what expenses will be necessary in raising and organizing a regiment of volunteers called for by the President. The estimates are made by Adjutant General Redington, and amount to about \$8,000 or \$10,000. Laid on the

Mr. Chadwick, from the conferees on the petition of E. Greeley et als. reported a bill prohibiting the erection of any bowling alley without license from the selectmen of the town, aldermen of the cir-&c. under penalty of from \$10 to \$50 for every time when said alley shall be used-read and assigned Mr. Friend of Etna called up the bill appropria ting \$20,000 for raising volunteers, the question be

ing on reducing the appropriation to \$5000.

Mr. Allen of Bangor said as it appears that these troops in all probability will not be wanted, the expediency of appropriating or expending money for raising troops is questionable. The present appear, ances certainly indicate delay not to be very dan

Mr. Levensaler said circumstances might change again, and the troops might be wanted, in which case they ought to be ready.

The amendment was rejected without a count.

Mr. Paine of Bangor said as the estimates of the Adjutant General fall considerably short of \$10,000 he would move to strike \$20,000, and insert \$10,000 Mr. Thompson of Unity was willing to trust the Executive with \$20,000. If not all wanted, it would not be expended.

Mr. Chadwick of Portland thought it singular pol icy in calling for volunteers, to offer a bounty. H. was not willing to vote for such inconsistency. H would like to know where there was any precedent for any expenditure by the State in raising volunteen He believed Louisiana was the only instance, and that was under peculiar circumstances. But at the great distance, and under the present circumstances. s it necessary for us to make this large appropria tion? If \$20,000 are appropriated, a large sum will be expended. He saw no reason to expect the

the General Government will refund this money. Mr. Levensaler said we have more interest at the South than any other Eastern State-more seames there-more navigation engaged in the carrying trade. A few thousand dollars, more or less, are of but little consequence in such a case.

Mr. Paine of Bangor said he supposed the estimates were entitled to confidence. Why is it necessary to appropriate more than twice the amount called for by the Executive? Mr. Barnes said this bill came in gone wrong ever since. It is end for end. The bill proposes to appropriate \$20,000 to carry the provision of the bill into effect. The estimates of the The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a

Adjutant General are for bounty, for recruiting offi cers, for surgeons' services, &c. There is not a word in the bill authorizing any expenditures for any these purposes. The bill appropriates \$20,000 for organizing a regiment, not for raising them. Mr. B thought gentlemen would do better to delay one day longer, and make the bill what it ought to be. The whole object of this bill is to provide for organizing and officering a regiment of volunteers, and the a propriation is made for the purposes of the bill. contains not a particle of authority to the Governor to offer a bounty, or to employ recruiting officers. Mr. B. asked if gentlemen wish to avoid the responsibility of deciding whether a bounty shall be offered, and throw it upon the Governor? He thought this was not the way to treat the Executive.

Mr. Paine said when he offered his motion, he supposed the bill to cover the whole ground. As it appears to be otherwise, he thought it indifferent whether 10 or \$20,000 were appropriated, and he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Levensaler thought the defect in the bill would be easily remedied by inserting the word "raise" before the word "organize." Mr. Barnes said this difficulty was not to be jump

publican to intrust the question of compensation to the soldiery to the Executive? Mr. B. said he would vote for a bounty, if the Executive thinks best; but not for an appropriation which does not specify the particular mode in which money is to be expended. Mr. Allen of Bangor thought it would be easy to put this bill in shape, and moved to refer it to a select Committee of the House—negatived, 42, to 62. A motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. Otis of Hallowell, said he was willing to pass

this bill, if the appropriation and the provisions of the bill was made to confirm to the estimates of the Executive. Mr. O. proceeded to speak at length against the bill as it stands, and expressed his intention to vote against it, unless it should be amended. On motion of Mr. Stuart of Hollis, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Oaks of Garland, said this bill is designed to aid in prosecuting a war against a brave and nnfor-tunate people for standing up for their rights, and he could not give his vote for such a purpose. Mr. Parker of Golden Ridge, spoke with much zeal in favor of the bill as it is.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend the bill by inserting an additional section, authorizing the employment recruiting officers, and other expenditures, according to the estimates of the Adjutant General. Mr. I explained that these sums were precisely those of the Adjutant General, with the exception of bounty; the Governor and Adjutant General had neither of them taken the responsibility of advising the offer of Mr. Gould of Wilton, moved to strike out that part

of the amendment relating to bounties. Mr. Parker replied to the remarks of Mr. Barnes. Mr. Gould's motion was negatived without a count. The yeas and nays were ordered on the amend-ent, and it was rejected—yeas 37, nays 79. The bill was then passed to be engrossed, yeas 77,

Finally passed-bill to incorporate proprietors of Sullivan Bridge-resolve in favor of Thurston Card. Petitions presented and referred—of Nathaniel C.
Reed et als. for an academy at Phipsburg, and a
grant of land for the same—P. M. Foster et als. for
an appropriation for the repair of Dead River Road
—N. T. Talbott for change of name of his minor
son—Horatio Allen of Camden for an act of incor-

Remonstrances-of Convers Lilly et als., E. Hatch et als. all of Dresden, and Nicholas Gaubert et als. of Richmond, all against the petition of Robert Rollins et als., against the petition of Wm. H. Smith et als. for toll at Telos Cut.

Mr. Hastings from the Committee on State land

and State roads, reported a resolve in a new draft, in favor of Beulah Britton.

Mr. Allen from the Committee on the Judiciary to which was referred the petition of Franklin Adams,

praying for Divorce, reported notice to be given to House. Bill relating to flowage was read a thire

the horses ran off. There was but one passenger in the stage, a young gentleman going to Salem, who succeeded in getting out before the horses got under full headway.

Some of the hailstones have been brought into this place, three hours after they fell, as large as a man's fist. Hogs and sheep were killed by the hail. The roof of a house near the stage as a man's fist. Hogs and sheep were killed by the hail. was opposed to changing existing laws unless it would be shown that the change is for the better. This bill would not prevent litigation. If individuals desire to spend their time and property in law, they will always find an opportunity, let the statutes be as

Mr. Friend of Etna said the present law was tended in the first place to encourage the erection mills. But the time for that policy had gone by.

law, so far as relates to all flowage which has not already taken place. Cases of past flowage are to be decided by the existing law, but all eases that hereafter take place are to be decided by the District Court, as cases of equity. Mr. L. said he had always understood equity cases to be the most tedious of all cases. This law is made to apply to all investments in mills, no matter how valuable. The gentleman from Etna says we have fostered mills here-tofers. If we have fostered them, let us not now.

Emerson, for an equitable settlement of the claims of the State against purchasers of township No. 3, Range 3; James McClure et als. for an alteration of the law regularity to the law regularity to the transportation of loads over Houlton road; R. Jennings et als. for an appropriation for a road from Andover to Umbagog.

Also Remonstrance—of Hiram Chapman et als. against the division of Nobleboro'. tofere. If we have fostered them, let us not now turn round and destroy them at a blow. They do

this State, are ground hundreds of miles away.—
Formerly, we had to provide ourselves,—we had no great west to furnish us with increasing supplies.—
Mr. B. read the preamble of the colonial law of 1714, as to flowage. He said the whole policy rested on two points; that the mills were serviceable to the public, and that the surface of land flowed, was small. There has been a change in both these free small. There has been a change in both these free. small. There has been a change in both these 'respects. Mills are of less value and necessity than formerly, and the quantity of land flowed and its value is much greater. Mr. B. proceeded to argue from the prohibition in the bill of rights, of taking Mr. Dimond our former Consul at Vera Cruz, private property for public uses, &c. that the present flowage laws are inconsistent with a due regard to the privileges and rights of land owners. Mr. B. hoped the sweeping provision that "any person may build a dam" without regard to the amount of damage, would no longer be retained on the statute book. Let the first question be whether the dam is the Constitution of 1827 upon which it was sup-Finally passed-bills additional relating to Atlan-

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tic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

Petitions presented and referred—of Thomas Smith Court Bill-town of Kingsbury, for a reduction of Havana. for the purposes of taxation-Nath'l Frost et als- Congressmen were elected to form a quorum. Levi Young et als. and E. Webster et als. in favor of Parades is waiting for the meeting of Congress Telos Dam and Sluice. THURSDAY, June 18.

petition of David Jewett et als.

Finally passed—Resolves making appropriations protection. for the Insane Hospital-authorising the Treasurer of the County of York to borrow money—providing for the re-publication of the Revised Statutes—in The castle of San Juan favor of Thurston Card.

Petitions presented and referred-of Frye Hall et als, for incorporations of Phœnix Lodge—Hiram O.

Alden for allowance of claim against the State—

Recruiting for the Army was going on at Vera Cruz; but only a few men, and those of the low-FRIDAY, June 19.

SENATE. Order of notice reported on petition of disaster. A. R. Hallowell-on petition of Ira Wadleigh-on petition of Moses Dunn et al .- on petition of the m-On motion of Mr. Hodgdon, ordered, that the

Committee on State Lands and State Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the repair of the road extending up the Aroostook river from Presque Isle to the West

holding District Court in Somerset County—incorpo- twelve months' notice to leave the country. rating Somerset Academy. Petitions presented and referred-Of town of Ma-

chias for reduction of valuation, and abatement of State tax—of town of Skowhegan for leave to apply the ministerial fund to the building of a town house town of Berwick for reduction of valuation, and als. and H. T. Withee et als. all against the annexa- his State to consent to no compromise. als. and H. T. Witnes of Anson.
tion of North Anson to Anson.
SATURDAY, June 20.

SATURDAY, June 20.

SENATE. Finally passed—bill annexing the Great Falls Manufacturing Company of Berwick, Me., to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company of Somersworth, N. H.—bill authorising the change of time for holding the terms of the District Court in Somerset—incorporating

The bill authorising the town of Machias to maintain a free bridge across middle river was amended, so as to require the construction of a draw in said bridge, and the the construction of a draw in said bridge, and the passage through the same for all vessels free of expense.

Laid on the table, and subsequently passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on railroads and bridges, reported that the bill ought not to pass relating to roads.

The same continuance of its charter.

Art. 3. The rivers, ports, and harbors, north of 49° to be free to the commerce of both nations.

Art. 4. Indemnity for the forts and trading

received from the Senate, refused a passage. The state-ment of facts was read. Mr. Robinson was a militia captain, and while levelling a parade ground, a person who had a private pique against him, shot at and injured him, which occasioned a long sickness and great expense to him. After some debate the House refused to concur, and the resolve was passed to be accessed.

nection with the bridge proposed. The House concurred after some conversation. On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill was amended so as to go into effect on its approval by the Governor. It was further amended on motion of Mr.

Finally passed—bills to repeal acts creating Saco and Finally passed—bills to repeal acts creating Suco and Biddeford Village Corporation; to incorporate Parsonsfield Silex Company; to annex part of the town of Shapleigh to Newfield; for aiding in the prosecution of the war with Mexico; to incorporate Katahdin Iron Works; to incorporate American Baptist Free Mission Society; to incorporate the town of Fox Isc.

Petitions presented and referred—of city government of Portland for nower to provide for the restraint and refer.

Petitions presented and referred—of city government of Portland for power to provide for the restraint and reformation of juvenile offenders; Wm. G. Cutting et als. for incorporation of Mount Engle Manufacturing Company; Daniel B. Keith et als. for incorporation of town of Anusburg; J. C. Stockbridge et als. for an appropriation to make a road through Dunn's Notch in Oxford county; C. U. Buckmer for pension; Alfred Johnson et als. in aid of same; Gideon Dean et als. Nath'l Brown et als. and B. A. Gurdiner et als. all for the regulation of the driving of A. Gardiner et als. all for the regulation of the driving of lumber on Little River in Perry.

BURNING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL AT QUE-BEC-FIFTY LIVES LOST.

bill to be to change the flowage law as to all new erections, leaving the law as it now is in its application to all existing mills.

Mr. Otis of Hallowell, explained the provisions and operation of the existing flowage law, and contended that it secured the rights of all parties; while the present bill looks more like an exparte process, a one-sided, affair, taking care of the rights of one party only. But it is said you will leave the millower to the common law. What is the common law? The common law, Mr. O. said, if he understood it, was that a stream shall flow on without obstruction. He contended that the land-owner is protected to the utmost extent by the existing law, unless you will give him the entire control of the adjoining waters. The policy proposed would make it necessary for the mill-owner to own the whole length of the stream.

Mr. Barnes said recent discoveries in agriculture of the stream.

Mr. Barnes said recent discoveries in agriculture have shown that the low lands are more valuable than high lands for cultivation, although, formerly, the low lands were considered valuless. The relation of mills to the public, has also changed. They are not now indispensable to the public as formerly.—

The largest portion of the bread stuffs consumed in this State, are ground hundreds of miles away.—

The this State, are ground hundreds of miles away.—

The description for the bread stuffs consumed in the largest portion of the largest portion of the bread stuffs consumed in the largest portion of the largest portion of the largest portion of the largest portion of th

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We have been gratified by an interview with private property for public uses, &c. that the present | who sailed from that city in the U. S. steamship to be of public utility. The bill was laid on the ta- posed the Federal and the Santa Anna parties would unite.

The Federalists were unable to make head against the Government by themselves; but when et als. on Penobscot river in aid of the petition of W. Moore et als. for incorporation—town of Oldtown w. Moore et als, for incorporation—town of Oldtown for aid to build bridges at Orson Island—Charles Leach 2d at als, that all bridges on newly laid out county roads over \$300 cost, may be at county expense-Rufus Neal et als, for the repeal of town would arrive at Vera Cruz by next steamer from

valuation and abatement of State tax-town of Old- The period for the general elections had passtown that the Veazie Boom may be made real estate ed, and it was not thought a sufficient number of to get permission to leave the seat of Government at the head of 10,000 men-avowedly for SENATE. Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on the Rio Grande-but the better opinion seemed Incorporation of towns, reported order of notice on to be that this force was designed for his own

The Departments are pronouncing against Pa-

The castle of San Juan de Ullua is represented to be in the highest state of preparation. A Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Railroads and water battery has been erected in connection with Bridges, reported order of notice on petition of Joseph Carter et als.—on petition of Isaac Gage et al. hundred guns of the largest calibre. It appears Mr. Hodgdon presented the petition of Charles to be well understood, however, in our naval Boobar, praying that two lots of land may be gran- service that the strength of the Castle by no means ensures the safety of the city of Vera House. Leave to withdraw their potition was Cruz. Whenever our Government may detergranted to Putnam Rolfe et als.

Finally passed—bill to unite Great Falls Manufac-look for its reduction with as much confidence turing Company in Berwick, with G. F. M. Co. in as we did upon that of Matamoras, and at no very severe cost.

Recruiting for the Army was going on at Vera James L. Brooks et als, for a more effectual law to est sort, were found willing to enlist. In the city prevent peddling and hawking—Shepard Boody, for incorporation for erecting a dam across Allegash quently from the Army; but as nothing of their contents were allowed to transpire of late, the impression was that the Mexicans had met with

Mr. Dimond previous to leaving drew up and forwarded to the Mexican Government a remonstrance against the order requiring our citizens to leave within eight days or withdraw into the interior. The sixteenth article of the treaty be-tween the United States and Mexico provides that, in case of war, the citizens of each country living on the seaboard shall be entitled to six House. Finally passed-Bills altering time of months, and those residing in the interior to [Picayune, June 10th.

THE OREGON TREATY RATIFIED.

We learn by a Telegraphic despatch that the Oregon Treaty was ratified on Thursday by abatement of State tax—town of North Berwick for a vote of 41 to 14—majority 27. The Senate same—town of Machias Port for same—Remon- was full, but Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn. refused to strances of Rodney Collins et als. Daniel Bunker et vote, under instructions from the Legislature of

[N. Y. Tribune.

THE OREGON TREATY. The treaty is short contains but five articles, and they are as follows: Art. 1. Fixes the territorial boundary between the United States and Great Britain, west of the Rocky Mountains, and on the line of 49°, till it reaches Queen Charlotte's Sound, and then Somerset Academy.

Leave to withdraw—on petition of town of Brewer—on petition of Elijah Howland—on petition of William gives to Great Britain Vancouver's Island.

Art. 2. Declares the navigation of the Columbia river, up to where it strikes the line of 49° to be free to the Hudson's Bay Company, during

The same gentleman reported order of notice on petition of the town of Trescott.

House. Resolve in favor of Harvey E. Robinson, was

Bill to incorporate the proprietors of Wiscasset bridge was read a third time. The bill had been amended by the Senate, by striking out so much as required the county of Lincoln to build and keep in repair a small bridge in connection with the bridge proposed. The Hamiltonian represents the market of the 5th inst. represents the market of the 5th inst. Brazos Santiago to Matamoras as attended with considerable suffering. For nine miles there was no fresh water. At Barita they encamped in the rain without tents. The fatigues of the march from thence to Matamoras, encumbered as they were with accoutrements, four days provision and their clothing, were such that one man had died on the road, many fainted, and ninety or a hundred refused to march further until rested.

Gen. Arista was said to be at Binoza eighty miles from Matamoras, and to be receiving reinforcements continually. Monterey, it was supposed, would be the next object of attack, and

some apprehensions were expressed that it might require hard fighting to take the place.

Matamoras is spoken of as a very handsome city, occupying an area of two-thirds of a league square. Gen. Taylor refuses to have anything to do with the civil jurisdiction of the city-he leaves all to the local magistrates, to the Mexi-

A. Gardier state, all for the registron of the state of the projectors of black five one forms in the first first



The most important item of news relates to the passage of the corn bill to a second reading in the House of Lords, by a majority of forty-five votes, but not without much and bitter op-

his quondam friends.

The Cotton market has been reduced again to a state of comparative quietude.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give after a passage of only 12 days, carrying out the news of the rupture between this country and Mexico; the effect of which was to raise immediately the price of American produce and to let loose a horde of speculators.

The first conflict between our troops and the France. The Paris Presse, of June 1, and the Ministrant of the manner of the produced great the produced gre

Mexicans on the Rio Grande, produced great excitement in England, and the ill-fate of our ter of Marine to Brest, and the other military har-

expenses the support of another princess royal. conquest of Mexico by the United States. The Queen is now but 27 years old.

The force consists of artillery, and three hun- change of the ministry.

dred infantry. A fearful collision took place between two steamers in Liverpool harbor, on the 25th ult., by which 21 lives were lost and a score of perns wounded.

Prince Louis Bonaparte, who has been imprisoned in the fortress of Ham, in France, for several years, made his escape recently in the disuise of a workman, and has fled to England. Ireland. Wilmer & Smith furnish the following items:

The linen trade of Ulster is said to be in a ery depressed state. In Ulster, the laboring classes are suffering as severely from the want of potatoes as in the south and west.

The accounts of the new potato crop in Ireland are, upon the whole, encouraging. The hay harvest is unusually forward this year. In some parts of the country, cutting has already commenced.

France and the Poles. The Weser Gazette states that a despatch had been sent from Vienna to Paris, calling on the government to banish the Polish exiles, or confine them to some particular department, but M. Guizot met the demand by a ecclesiastical bodies represented in the Conferprompt assurance of the impossibility of doing ence.

either the one or the other.

Revolutionary movements in Italy. The
French Journal des Debats gives credit to the rumors which have for some time been in circulation of a movement towards freedom in Italy. Algeria. Marshal Bugeaud is shortly to return to France, having resigned the office of Governor General of Algeria. The Duke d'Aumale is to succeed Marshal Bugeaud. A youth, aged 17 years, died recently in the

ed. The infection was received by the boy through a slight cut on one of his fingers.— Horses, it appears, can be cured of this frightful hitherto been beyond the reach of medicine. A letter from Tunis states that on the 28th ult. the Bey sent off an ambassador with presents for Queen Victoria. They consist of eight horses,

three richly ornamented saddles, two ostriches, and two female Moorish dresses. The arrival of three bales of raw silk, by the Elizabeth, from New Orleans, has excited much

interest in Liverpool, and the announcement has traveled through most of the English papers. [From the Boston Traveller.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. Five Days Later from England. Steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, was tele-graphed at about 12 o'clock Thursday, and ar-

rived up at half-past 1.

The Caledonia brought 43 passengers to Halifax, left 8 at H. and took on board 18 for Boston. We are indebted to Messrs Jorden & Wiley for a copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times, from which our extracts are made, as

ENGLAND. It would appear that Sir Robert Peel is determined to press forward the Irish Coercion bill when Parliament re-assembles, after the Whitsuntide holidays. The second reading

was to take place on Monday, the 8th. Our old and excellent friend, General Armstrong, has been figuring conspicuously in the English press since he sailed on Saturday in the Great Western. 'The General was the bearer of an offer from the British to the American Government relative to the Oregon question. Au Irish journal, the Dublin Evening Post, in its lesire to be exclusive, blundered into a statement that the General had been recalled for the purpose of thrashing the Mexicans. This was so absurd as to call forth a prompt contradiction.

Connected with the mission of General Arm-

trong, we may notice a rumor which has obtained currency in London. In the monetary circles of the city, it is whispered that the U. States have claimed the intervention of the British Government to settle the dispute with Mexico. The fact may be so; but we cannot credit it. It bears improbability on its front. We should be sorry for the credit of the American character, if the fact referred to proved correct. Peace, we grant is a blessing which ought not to be slightly sac-rificed, but the United States are quite able to settle their differences with the Mexicans without intervention; if they are not, the race has sadly degenerated since the days of Washington and the battle of New Orleans. The Standard of last night has the following, in reference to

this subject:—
"The statement made in the London Morning Herald, that ministers have determined to offer the mediation of the British government to arrange the differences between the United States and Mexico, is the most important news of the morning, and has excited much interest. The intention to tender this mediation was communicated to the diplomatic representatives of the two states yesterday, and the necessary powers will be forwarded to Mr. Pakenham, our minister at Washington, by the Caledonia steamer, which will sail from Liverpool to-morrow morning. Measures will also be taken to have the proposi-tion made to the government of Mexico with the least possible delay .- It is almost unnecessary to least possible delay.—It is almost unnecessary to say that the universal hope is, that the mediation should prove successful; for, independent of the desire for a speedy settlement on the common ground of humanity, there is great apprehension felt that if hostilities were protracted, the maritime states of Europe would run great risk of being involved in the quarrel."

Connected with this Mexican emeute—for war it hardly deserves to be called—speculation is

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Eleven Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, 15 1-2 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York, Monday forenoon, June 15th. She brings London dates to the evening of the 29th of May, and Liverpool to the 30th, and 117 passage. ent there is evidence not only of an abundar

brings London dates to the evening of the 29th of May, and Liverpool to the 30th, and 117 passengers, exclusive of servants.

osition.

It is now well-nigh certain that the bill will will recede, and if the harvest realizes the present pass safely through the upper House. Sir Rob-ert Peel has received some rough handling from a figure as it has fallen to for years.

excitement in England, and the ill-fate of our soldiers in those encounters, seems to have afforded cousin John considerable satisfaction.

An extremely interesting and long predicted event has at length occurred, and Victoria, Regina, has become the happy mother of a fifth child, and this a daughter, and the burdened nation are rejoicing that they have added to their extremests the support of another princess royal.

ALGIERS. Accounts have been brought by the Wilmer & Smith announce the preparation of the Crocodile, a troop ship, to sail for Fort York,

ALGIERS. Accounts have been brought by the Algiers papers of the 24th ult. stating that Abd-el-Kader had ordered to be massacred in cold blood Nelson river, with troops. This fort belongs to the 300 prisoners who had fallen into his hands, the North West company, and is the nearest fort PORTUGAL. Portugal has been the scene of on the Atlantic coast, to the Oregon territory.— another attempt at revolution consequent upon a

> EXERCISES Connected with the meeting of the STATE CON-FERENCE in the Congregational meeting house, during the present week.

Tuesday, A. M .- Meeting opened and organized at 9. Sermon at 11.

2 P. M.—An hour of devotional services —2 hours in addresses on various subjects of general

interest. Half past 7, evening-A sermon before the Congregational Charitable Society, by Professor POND of Bangor.

Wednesday A. M. half past 8—Sermon be-fore the Maine Missionary Society, by Rev. J. W. Chickering of Portland, to be followed by Report and Addresses, until 12. 2 P. M.-Education Society-Report and Ad-

dresses-presentation by Agents of the opera-Evening-Foreign Missions, by Rev. D. GREENE, Secretary of American Board.
THURSDAY, A. M.—Reports of the state of religion in Maine, and within the limits of other

2 P. M.—Sermon and administration of the Lord's Supper. Prayer meeting each morning, in the Vestry, at 5 o'clock.

FROM CANTON. We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter re-ceived in this city, dated Canton, Feb. 7th, 1846, which though not of so late dates as we have from other sources, may be read with interest:

hospital of Navan, Ireland, of glanders, which he had contracted from a horse which he attendthe gates of Canton to the English according to the treaty; and the English r Chusan on that account, 'The Governor of disease, but a remedy for the human subject has Hong Kong has orders to effect an entrance to the city at all hazards, and has notified Keying that he will do it peaceably if he can, but forceibly if he must. The attempt is to be made shortly, and I expect that there may be trouble: perhaps the Factories burnt again. No one minds it, or attempts to remove anything, but will claim enormous indemnity of the English Government, who will oblige the Chinese to pay it, and in the end it will be a money making business for those burnt out. Flour, such as we should call common at home, now brings \$18 and \$19 per barrel." [Traveller.

MURDER IN CHARLTON. We learn that a brutal murder was committed in Charlton on Thursday last, by a negro named Mooney. The murdered man was an Englishman, John Butterfield. They had been drinking together and quarrelled. In the fray Mooney beat Butterfield to death with stones. The negro was arrested and committed in jail in this town on Saturday, to await his trial. to await his trial .- [Worcester Spy, 15th.

FIRE AT DRESDEN. The house and barn of John C. Morrison was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. Part of the furniture was saved. \$500

BOSTON MARKET, June 20.

Flour,-For Southern there is scarcely any demand The closing rates for Genesee, good common brands, is \$4,25; Ohio via New Orleans, \$4; Michigan \$4,12 @ \$4,25 \psi bbl. cash; some sales of these kinds, of inferior quality, have taken place at less prices. Georgetown, \$4,50; Howard street, \$4,25, and Richmond, \$4,37\frac{1}{2} \psi bbl., all 4 mos.

Grain.—Prices have further declined—Southern yel-

low flat, 60c, and white about 58c. At auction, New Orleans white and mixed, 50 @ 54c; yellow, 56 @ 56kc p bushel of 53 lbs., cash. Oats have also declined; sales of Northern of good quality, 43c; and Southern, 41 @ 42c p

BRIGHTON MARKET, June 15. At market 400 beef cattle, 12 pairs working oxen, 15 cows and calves, 300 sheep, and 1350 swine. cows and calves, 300 sheep, and 1350 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not sustained. We quote extra \$6,25; first quality \$6; second \$5,75; third \$4,75 @ \$5,50.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$70, \$85, and \$98.

Cows and Calves.—Salos at \$20, \$22, \$25, \$29, and \$33.

Sheep.—Sales from \$2 to \$2.75.

Swine.—Prices reduced—shoats to peddle, 44 @ 42c for sows, and 54 @ 52c for barrows; small pigs, 6c; old

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. All that invalids can desire, in this distressing and almost indescribable complaint, is presented in Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, a skillfully prepared and delightful tonic and aperient, every day becoming more and more popular. Certificates of the efficacy of this medicine may be had of the Agents.

(G-Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

J. E. LADD, only agent in Augusta.

# and out hymeneal. war grape VI

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In this town, on the 18th inst., by Benj. A. G. Fuller, Esq., Mr. Isane McLure to Miss Julin Kennedy, both of Hallowell. In Readfield, Mr. Hiram Barton of Wayne, to Miss El-

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Bowdoinham, Rufus P., son of Henry Glass, last of Gardiner, aged 33.

In Waterville, Martha, wife of Ancel Shorey, aged 24.

In Monmouth, May 31st, Alexander Wing, aged 38.

In Guilford, Sarah E., daughter of Rev. Enoch Hunting, aged 11 years 8 months.

aged 11 years 8 months.

In Gorham, James H., son of Gen. Jas. Irish, aged 23.
In Gloucester, Mass., Moses Lufkin, aged 90 years, a revolutionary soldier, and for two years duting the war a drummer Washington's Life Guard. He was at the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Saratoga.

In Thomaston, Mary N., wife of Daniel Sanborn, aged 46 years 5 mos.

In Saco, Sarah H., daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Moody, aged 49; Widow Catharine Porterfield, late of Westbrook, aged 90.

In Elliot, William Staples, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 88.

aged 88.

ged 88.

Drowned at Farmington, May 20, Moses Willey, fornerly of Brookfield, aged 43.

In Jefferson, Hezekiah Noyes, aged 38.

In Waterford, Edward Baker, aged 91.

In Norway, Jacob Chandler, aged 65.

In Eastport, Almira, wife of Joseph Anderson, Jr.,

## New Store and New Goods.

THE subscriber has just opened a store a few doors north of the Frondin House, where he has on hand a general assortment of W. I. Goods, Groceries and Provisions, which will be sold Low for each or in exhange for country produce.

Augusta, June 22, 1846. H. L. CUSHING.



WOOL. CASH, and the highest price, paid for wool, by J. B. FILLEBROWN.
Readfield, June 17th, 1846. 26

100 KEGS BOSTON and CAMDEN POW-DER, coarse and fine, a superior article.— Also safety fuse, for sale by GREENLIEF WHITE. Augusta, June, 1846.

## The Tall Shakers! LAST CONCERT

A T WEEKS' HALL, this, WEDNESDAY, EVENING, JUNE 24th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

OG-Admittance 12 1-2 cents only.

GUANO. JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Guano, which will be sold very low by GREENLIEF WHITE. Augusta, June 16, 1846.

## NOTICE.

THIS is to certify, that I have contracted with the Overseers of the poor of the town of Sidney for the support of one TINOTHY ROBINSON, a town pauper, during his life time, that he has left me and refuses to live with me, ample provision having been made for his support. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

BENJAMIN W. ROBINSON.

Sidney, June 22, 1846. Emporium of Fashions! 50 Packages New Spring Goods.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at LANCEY & SHATTUCK'S Splendid Dry Goods Saloon. Can aught beneath the sun or moon, Compare with this superb saloon; Such ample space, such Dry Goods rare, Selected all, with taste and care.

SHAWLS. We have on hand upwards of 500 shawls, embracing over fifty varieties—particular attention is call-ed to this article. Among them are 3 cartoons extra qual-ity cashmere shawls, all wool, on drab, black, blue, green and white grounds; 2 cartoons second quality do. do.; 25 printed cushmere do., for summer wear; printed barage, m. de laines, wool nett, mohair, heavy black silk, thibet, Oregon stripes, and other shawls too numerous to mention.

RICH DRESS GOODS. All kinds of thin dress r summer wear, together with a general assorting

of new styles prints and ginghams.

Hosiery and gloves, tickings, striped shirtings, colored cambrics, silicias, white linens and damask; white und colored table covers; all the different kinds of white goods. Also the largest assortment in town, of parasols, parasoletts, sun-shades and umbrellas.

BONNETS. Ten cases bonnets, comprising all the

new styles—such as Gipsey, Florence, Rutland, Oregon, Texas, Mexico, California, Prince Albert, &c. &c. Ribbons, flowers and wreaths; luces and edgings at wholesale and retail. A good assortment gentlemen's scarfs, cravats, satin vestings, gloves, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETS. Thin stuffs for boys' wear; tweeds; and tailors' trimmings of all kinds. An invoice of MILLINERY GOODS, from New York auctions, which were bought for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Milliners who are about to replen-

sh their stock of millinery goods, will be supplied at Bos-Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine for them-(cj-Remember the No., which is No. 2, Bridge's Block, Water-st., Augusta. LANCEY & SHATTUCK. Augusta, 1846.

Volunteers, Attention!

THE undersigned having been duly authorized by the Governor of the State of Maine to enlist a COMPANY of VOLUNTEERS, to be attached to the 1st Regiment of Maine Volunteers, in pursuance of a requisition from the President of the United States, hereby solicit from the President of the United States, hereby solicits the names of able bodied patriotic men, between the ages of 18 and 45, who are willing to enroll themselves under the banner of their country in the prosecution of the existing war with the Republic of Mexico. Those disposed to enter the service of their country, can have an opportunity of enrolling their names on application to the subscriber at his Quarters, which will continue in Bridge's Block, (upstairs) partifications. stairs) until further notice.

CHAS. SIMMONS, Recruiting Officer. Augusta, June 11, 1846. Howard's Vegetable Cancer Syrup.

THIS SYRUP is for cleansing the blood of all bumors, such as cancers, tumors, saltrheum, crysipelas, and all humors proceeding from impurity of the blood. It can be taken with perfect safety, at all times, as it is composed of vegetables exclusively.

N. B. Prepared and sold by the subscriber, East Liv-

ermore. All communications, POST PAID, directed to the subscriber, (Livermore Falls,) shall receive prompt attention, and a liberal discount made when sold by the quant ty. Price, \$1 per bottle. JESSE WADSWORTH. East Livernore, June 24, 1846. China, Glass and Crockery Ware.

34 CRATES of Earthern Ware just received per ship Desdemona direct from the English manufacturers, and for sale at Boston prices, at No. 3, Bridge's Block.

J. D. PIERCE. Augusta, June 10th.

DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer, wholesale and retail, by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

To Farmers!

THE "Spring Tooth Horse Rake" commends itself not only to farmers who have level farms, but to those who cultivate the rugged hills, because it will rake to those who cultivate the rugged hills, because it will rake clean on rough, uneven and stony surface, that cannot be raked by any other horse rake in use. It saves a great proportion of the most fatiguing labor necessary to securing hay. It also saves much of the time usually devoted to raking, which may be used in mowing. By the ordinary exertion used on the approach of a shower, an aere of made hay can be secured in 15 minutes. It enables them, with their accustomed number of hands, to secure their hay crop in much less time, and much more free from rains. The subscribers having received the agency of the above mentioned rakes, invite the attention of farmers, believing them every way superior to other horse rakes.

Augusta, June, 1846. Augusta, June, 1846.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS.—A good assortment for sale by 18 EDWARD FENNO.

## Kennebec and Boston



STEAM NAVIGATION-1846. THE new, safe and fast sailing steamer KENNEBEC, Capt. N. KIMBALL, until further notice, will leave Vaughan's Wharf, Hallowell, Mondays and Thurs-days for Boston, at 1 past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6

o'clock P. M.

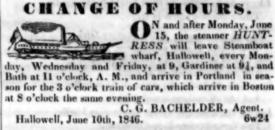
RETURNING, leaves North side of T. Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat with her splendid accommodations have rendered her a great favorite with the travelling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming seao'clock P. M.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Kenne bec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Read-field, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c. The steamer Phonix will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

Hallowell, April 2, 1846.

# Steamboat Notice.



New Arrangement. にいる場合の

Railroad Line for Portland and Boston. TITHE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. D. BLAN-CHARD, until further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9, Gardiner at 94, and Bath at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrive in Portland in season for the three o'clock train of cars, which arrive in Boston at 8 o'clock

the same evening.

RETURNING—Leaves Portland, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on the arrival of the cars that leave Eastern Railroad Depot, Boston, at 7½

o'clock A. M., and arrive in Hallowell early the same ev Passengers and freight taken or left at any of the depots

Passengers and freight taken of this state of the state o C. G. BACHELDER, Agent. Hallowell, Jone 10, 1846.

Young Indian Chief.

THE subscriber gives notice that he will keep the above named colt at his Stable, the present season, for the use of marcs. Terms This colt is of a roan color, three years old, and weighs 1000 lbs. Persons interested in raising good horses, are invited to call and examine him. JAMES BOLTON.

Augusta, Jone 8, 1846. 100 CASKS NAILS, just received an for sale by June 2. LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

Pain Killer! Pain Killer!

I.ARGE LOT of the genuine article just received. This is hast superceding all other articles for curing pains of the worst kind, such as headache, bruises, sores, &c., and in fact all pains of recent occurrence. Try it.— It is put up neatly in bottles, price from 12½ cents to \$1. For sale wholesale and retail by the agents, at No. 9, Bridge's Block, Augusta.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Palermo, May 9, 1846.

THIS may certify to all whom it may concern, that I have this day given to my son PHILIP W. DAY, his time during his minority, to act and transact business for himself in like manner as though he were of ago. I shall demand none of his carnings nor pay any debts of his con-tracting after this date.

HENRY DAY.

Witness—ISAAC C. LEWIS.

Glue.

Glue.

GOO LBS UPTON'S EXTRA GLUE just received by
Augusta, June 15th.

COMPLETE assortment of rich and low priced Furniture, looking glasses, feathers and matrasses, for sale at PIERCE'S, No. 3, Bridge's Block. 10 CRATES of assorted WARE, containing a large quantity of common Teas, Plates, &c., imported direct from the manufacturers, and for sale very low at PIERCE'S Founiture and Crockery store, No. 3, Bridge's

NEW FURNITURE

Block, Water street, Augusta. June 10th. For Sale. FIRST RATE CHAISE and HARNESS, which

A have been but little used and are in excellent order, will be sold low and a long credit given, if required. June 16, 1846. Apply to WM. WOART. Pure Soda Water,

consisting in part of sarsaparilla, mead, lemon, pi apple, orgent, &c. COFREN & BLATCHFORD. Oil Cloths.

RESH every day, with the usual varieties of syrups,

WE have just received from the manufactory, some elegant patterns oil cloth carpetings, rugs, table covers, &c. &c., which we will sell at the manufacturers' Iron Wire Factory. THE subscriber is constantly making bright and un-annealed iron wire of the best quality, from best char-coal iron, especially for flyers and springs; also just the

cool iron, especially for flyers and springs; also just the article for reeds, and all other purposes. Any one in want of any No. or kinds of wire, by addressing the subscriber with orders, at this place, will receive it at Portland, and forwarded to them without delay, at such prices as cannot fail to suit.

CHARLES FARLEY, Agent.

Reference—C. C. Hosler, Esq., wire worker, Winthrop. Harrisos, June 2, 1846. Harrison, June 2, 1846.

Clothing! Clothing! THE subscribers continue to manufacture CLOTHING of all kinds, in the latest styles, and at short notice. We have in our employ one of the best of cutters, and all garments are warranted to give entire satisfaction or no sale. Our assortment of Ready Made Clothing is the most extensive of any establishment on the river, and prices Low. Persons in want of clothing, by giving us a all, shall be suited.

We have an extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Satinets, Vestings, Trimmings, &c. &c., which we will sell by the yard, or cut into garments, at very low prices. CALDWELL & CO.

May 12. 22 No. 1, Merchant's Row.

Iron and Steel. W. FAIRBANKS has this day received, by schr. Somerset, 4 tons English bar iron, assorted sizes, which will be sold at the lowest prices for each or approved credit.

No. 4 Phoenix Buildings.

RUSSES.—A large assortment just received—als Abdominal Supporters, by 20 J. E. LADD.

Obituarn.

# SONG OF THE MANCHESTER FACTORY GIRL.

Oh, sing me a song of the Factory Girl, So merry and glad and free— The bloom on her cheeks, of health how it speaks!— .Oh a happy creature is she! She tends the loom, she watches the spindle, And cheerfully talketh away; Mid the din of wheels, how her bright eyes kindle!

And her bosom is ever gay. Oh, sing me a song of the Factory Girl, Who hath breathed our mountain air,— She toils for her home, and the joys to come To the lov'd ones gathered there. She tends the loom, she watches the spindle

And fancies her mother near-How glows her heart, as her bright eyes kindle, And she thinks of her sisters dear. Oh, sing me the song of the Factory Girl.

As she walks her spacious hall, And trims the rose, and the orange that blows In the window, scenting all. She tends the loom, and watches the spindle. And she skips in the mountain air,-I know by her eyes, as their bright lights kindle,

That a queenly spirit is there. Oh, sing me the song of the Factory Girl, Whose task is easy and light-She toileth away, till the evening gray, And her sleep is sweet at night. She tends the loom, she watches the spindle. And oh, she is honest and free-I know by her laugh, as her bright eyes kindle,

That few are more happy than she Oh, sing me the song of the Factory Girl, Whose fabric clothes the world From the king and his peers, to the jully tars, With our flag on all seas unfurled. From China's gold seas, to the tainted breeze That sweeps the smokened room-

Where "God save the Queen," to cry are seen

The SLAVES of the British loom. Oh, sing me the song of the Factory Girl! Link not her name with the SLAVES-She is brave and free as the old elm tree. That over her homestead waves. She tends the loom, she watches the spindle, And scorns the laugh and the sneer,-

I know by her lip, as her bright eyes kindle,

That a PREE BORN spirit is here.

Oh, sing me the song of the Factory Girl, Ever honest and fair and true-Her name has rung, her deeds have been sung, O'er the land and waters blue. She tends the loom, she watches the spindle, And her words are cheerful and gay,-Oh give me her smile, as her bright eyes kindle, And she toils and sings away.

Oh, sing me the song of the Factory Girl, Who no titled lord doth own-Who with trensures as rare, is more free from care Than a Queen upon her throne. She tends the loom and watches the spindle, And parts her glossy hair,-

I know by her smile, as her bright eves kindle,

That a cheerful spirit is there. God bless your Yankee Factory Girl! The rose of our mountains wild .-Like a merry bird, shall her song be heard, Where'er sweet labor has smiled. From our forests green, where the axe hath been, And the waters dance in the sun,-

Through the Southern clime to the thunder chime Of the surging Oregon. J. H. W.

# The Story Teller.

## [From the Saturday Courier.] I'LL DO THAT SAME. SEE IF I DON'T.

BY "KATE."

"I'll do that same, Jim Harris, see if I don't." "Yes, we'll see if you do, Bill Jones. Wouldn't the master laugh to hear you say that?"

"Who cares for the master? Let him laugh if he wants to. He wont get a chance to laugh again very soon I recken."

"Well, you needn't kick the sand in my eyes any how. You can't raise such a dust as that carriage did, if that's what your at."

"Maybe I will sometime. Wouldn't you like to stand at the corner, as Squire Parker did just now, and take off your hat to the Governor? Well, Jim, you may have the chance-and maybe I'll be the rider when you go afoot."

Here Bill Jones buried his bare feet at least six inches deeper in the dry sand, which he had been kicking so lustily as to call forth his playfellow's reproof. The cause of his sudden burst of emulation was the passing of a gay cavalcade escorting the highest dignitary of the State, on a tour of pleasure through the Eastern counties.

Bill was the village idler and dunce. He had been told so frequently that he was a stupid blockhead that he more than half believed itand his very faith in the assertion contributed largely toward making him one in reality.

For lack of better employ, he had been spend ing a summer afternoon under the burning shade (pardon the association of terms) of a pine tree, building sand houses over his feet-an employment too common in country villages to need further description. His torn hat, soiled clothes, and more than dirty face, with its don't-care expression, told of recklessness unusual for one whose years had been so few. But brief as his sojourn had been, it was full long enough to make him feel there was a sad mistake in parceling out fortunes, somewhere.

He had become so accustomed to reproof for the misdeeds of others, that whenever mischief was committed by his play-fellows, it was quite a matter of surprise to him, if he escaped unwhipt, and could manage to be as grateful for the flogging as though it had been really deserved. His home, if the place a mortal is compelled to stay in, till big enough to shift for one's self, is worthy of the name, was too unpleasant to him to admit of his stopping longer than to satisfy the cravings of hunger. As for sleep, he could catch a nap anywhere-and he generally managed to make that anywhere, somewhere out of the reach of his brutal father-as he had learned to his cost that a drunken man is a strangely wayward animal

His poor mother, instead of profiting, as good old Job is said to have done under his manifold afflictions, resorted to the only lawful weapon she could claim, for the reformation of her husband: her tongue-but alas! she wielded the instrument so unskilfully, that its rebound only nade her own wounds deeper, without lopping off the noxious branches she sought to remove from her besotted companion and wayward child. Stragge that woman, gentle, confiding womanshe whose soft whispers can so beguile the heart of the strong man-should ever forget that those whispers must be less than thunder, and sweetened with other ingredients than aquafortis. The gentle influence that won the lover will retain the husband; or, if it fail in the retaining, it will eventually reclaim. There is a cord so closely interwoven with the loving hearts of husband

en cord asunder. Patience, O! woman, is thy watchword, as well as love. Let the former gov-

ern thy tongue: the latter thy heart.

That Bill had no hand in this unfortunate con junction of circumstances, we are free to confess At the same time, it must be allowed that they had much to do in fashioning him for the part he was to play in life's pantomime. The spirit within had lain dormant. The jeers of his com panions, together with the mortifying taunts of his teacher, had so deadened him to anything like a perception of shame, that the expedients resorted to to rekindle the fire within, only tended the more effectually to extinguish it. When will the dispensers of ideas to a menagerie of human beings learn that disagreeable applications and rude threats, never enhance the value of their commodities in the estimation of their unwilling purchasers? Many a tolerable intellect has been shrouded in darkness forever by the impediments thus thoughtlessly thrown in its way by those whose business it is to cheer and encourage the plodders in the uphill work of plowing deep furrows, in which to sow the seeds of science. The gay pageantry, foolish as it was in some of its manifestations, seemed as a minister of mercy to this benighted son of earth, inasmuch as it awakened the soul from its torpor and kindled a new life within. Thoughts had traveled on: years were annihilated, and the man stood for the moment revealed to the gaze of the whilem stupid boy. The inward resolution was made, and found vent in the declaration made so bluntly to Jim Harris.

It has been said, and justly too, we think, that circumstances, too trivial in themselves, to be worthy of note, mould the character for a lifetime. The veriest trifle may excite hopes as pure, and stimulate to acts as noble as ever graced the page of history, or they may inflame passions that shall burn as deep and prompt deeds as vile as ever disgraced humanity. As the hidden spring may be traced by the greenness that marks its course-so may the influence of a good example. It is a beacon to light on to glorious achievements, as well as warn us from hidden rocks or dangerous quicksands.

From the day that ushered in our hero's birth to a new life, he was an altered being. Tasks once too difficult to be tolerated even in dreams were daily accomplished: the laggard changed to sprightliness, and the dunce to the patient and earnest seeker for wisdom. The mother, while she wondered at the change, did not forget to scold, or the father to beat. Still the boy persevered, as though a spirit beyond his control impelled him. Willing, active, and obliging. his teachers at length began to conclude that the calibre of the boy had been vastly mistaken, and sought to make amends by unusual efforts for encouragement.

Circumstances favored a removal from home. and in the pursuits of traffic, Bill found much to stimulate to still further attainment. Self-sustained and alone, he fought his way with the courage of a martyr. The sand plain, the old pine tree, and Jim Harris's taunts, were graven on his mind as deeply as the coat of arms on a family escutcheon. He was determined to do "that same," or if not, as near like it as possible

In course of time the father of poor Bill died -died a sot-a perfect demijohn-and went to his last account a moral suicide. The mother, prived of the usual subjects of her reforma ry efforts, exercised them by chance on such as fortune threw in her way, till she, too, slept in silence in the profoundness that remains unbroken, save as now and then the sexton's shovel strikes rudely upon the grave that is to hide another trophy of the last conqueror, or the wind that finds tongues to wail its mournful dirges in the leaves that deck the trees which grateful remembrance has planted beside the grave of some heart's treasure.

The course of life sped on. The dreams of the boy were merged in the visions of the man. both tinctured by the same gaudy colorings fancy chooses to intermix with her handicraft.

Jim Harris had long ago forgotten his youthful playmate, as well as the vain boast that excited his coarse mirth. In the gradual development of body and mind, he had found himself sharer with the rest of humanity. He had eaten and drank his fill, not only at the family board, but at the less tangible one science spreads for her hungry guests. Conscious of his twofold nature, he had pampered both; one at least of which fully attested his liberality. His slight frame was so obscured by the burden it was forced to carry, that but few even of his daily associates could recognize him as the spare youth they used to ridicule, and charge to bend, that he might cast a shadow.

Squire Parker and his professional dignity were laid low together. Other children sunned themselves under the old pine, or played carpenter in the building of mud houses. Other teachers taught young ideas how to shoot, and employed the same ambition-breaking words of discouragement to similar blockbeads. Young namesakes ran at large as their sires had done before them, imitating as far as possible the miniature men of other days. Jim Harrisses still pressed the green sward, or skipped at random in the game of tag. Bill Joneses there might have been, but they flourished under other cognomens. Town meetings still held their ancient importance in the estimation of their more recent participators in the rights of suffrage. Posts of honor were as much an object of desire as in earlier times, and political feuds partook full as largely of anterior animosities.

Jim Harris had been long since metamorphosed into Squire Harris, and bowed with as much grace under the dignity of the title, as did ever Squire Parker in his day of glory. By a fortunate arrangement of affairs, he was elected to the highest offices within the gift of his townsmen, and felt as grateful for sucle testimonials of appreciation, as politicians ever express for undeserved but eagerly sought favors. The weight of accumulated honors, however, he was amply able to sustain, and devoted himself, with untiring energy to the discharge of duties incum-

With a temporary farewell to the Squire, let us follow the fortunes of our proper subject. We left him friendless and alone, toiling on with but the light within to guide him to the dignities of exalted station. Unrelenting in the firmness of his purpose, he struggled on, forgetting hardship in the hope of eventually attaining the end so earnestly coveted. Persevering effort sooner or later ensures success, and the soul that first roused itself from the slumbers of a living death, by the glare of a fitful pageant, began to participate in the rewards incident to patient exertion. Laurels were now and then added to the chaplet destined to adorn his brow, interspersed with flowers as fadeless as those said to

flourish on the cliffs of snow-clad mountains. Step by step he ascended the ladder, whose rounds too frequently break under the rude strides of the hasty climber, bringing him to the earth and wife, that if gently drawn, will lead them to beat responsive to the same emotion; and woe to the hand that, by one rude blow, snaps the silk
The Young Indian is of an iron grand wife, that if gently drawn, will lead them to with such violence as to stun for the time, if not tion. For sale in this town by J. E. Ludd and E. Fuller; wholly incapacitate for another effort, Fortune, in Hallowell by S. Adams.

The Young Indian is of an iron grand with such violence as to stun for the time, if not tion. For sale in this town by J. E. Ludd and E. Fuller; color, is four years old in July next, and weighs 1025 it in Hallowell by S. Adams.

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Terms Liberal.

June, 1845.

June, 1845.

todlins" lisped the fond expressions of childish him before it operates." ken of love, while lips soft as childhood pressed termination was fulfilled. The plant so careful- ness." ly tended gave promise of reward for pains bestowed in the culture.

Worth, sooner or later, finds its level, and our old friend found himself nicely adjusting his merits to a Senatorial chair. True, its dimensions seemed at first too capacious, but by alternate

During a season of relaxation from the cares of office, once Bill, now Senator Jones, found eisure to visit the home of youth. Laying aside all trace of the dignity of office, he alighted from the stage coach at the door of the village inn, and sauntered out to revisit the haunts of childhood. The day reminded him forcibly of the one most familiar to his memory, as almost unconsciously he threw himself down under the tree that bore witness to his early vows. The past came back with all its freshness, and for the noment the blight of childhood rested upon his spirit. The bitter taunts for blameless blunders, r awkward mishaps, were in his ears-the shrill tones of a vixen mingled with the deep curses of an almost maniac. 'Then pity's tear washed out the stain that memory laid upon the garments of the erring, and the wronged boy became the excusing man. Below, in the bend of the stream, spent in riding from end to end, on the frame that supported the logs to be sawed into boards. The same narrow stream skirted the village, and discharged its water into the poud that served as a reserved fund in the season of drought. The church, with its leaning spire,-reminding one of the picture shown as a correct representation of the tower of Pisa, tried to point heavenward, but, like the last rays of the sun, could only manage to cast its shadow aslant,-still occupied the foreground. The school-house, where the channel to a boy's brains was measured soonest in short cuts across lots, still lent its aid in variegating the landscape. All was as monotonous and unchanged as of old. Carefully noting each well-remembered spot, he retraced his way to part. he village inn, where were assembled many of his old companions, discussing politics as largely as though it were the science of life. Unrecognized by them, but familiar himself with each face, our hero heard his own merits canvassed of getting him up, I thought if you"with a perfect freedom. Squire Harris descanted wisely on the last speech of Senator Jones. declaring his perfect readiness to coincide with

every sentiment. As the courtesy of a country town requires its inhabitants to question strangers, our hero soon entered into a grave explantion of what he thought was the probable meaning of the Senator in have an opportunity of questioning the speaker hours between this and Orleans. personally as to the construction to be put upon I pondered a moment, and then asked when he certain parts, as he had understood that he in- wished me to assume my new duties? tended visiting the town in a few weeks. Squire Harris could hardly repress the ebulition of his man whose genius he had so long admired- me." while sundry speculations were indulged in, as The Captain departed, rejoiced at my ready knowing the day the village might expect to be farewell dose all round, and pronounce them so highly favored. Sure of his being unrecognicured. zed. Senator Jones ventured to make various enquiries in regard to the history of a family of Bill Jones was faintly remembered as a consummate blockhead, while his parents were pitied for their folly. One and another recalled, by dint of effort, instances of Bill's awkward bluuderings, and all finally concluded he must long ago have ceased to breathe, from lack of sufficient

energy to protract respiration. With such encomiums our hero felt not a little flattered, it is true, but bore the trial of his patience bravely, that the consummation might be the more perfect.

Leaving the town as quietly as he had entered. he returned to his own residence, and politely responded to the note of Squire Harris and his the most difficult job I had ever undertaken! It fellow-townsmen, naming an early day for the fulfilment of their expectations.

With a few friends, whom he had let into the secret, that his triumph might be more complete. at the time appointed for him to visit the village, his early exploits. His reception was all the most ambitious could covet. Speeches made and answered, toasts drank, and sentiments responded to, followed in turn, till, the time for departure arrived. Squire Harris, proud of the familiarity to be my duty to recommend that poor Jim, bebestowed on him, walked by the side of the carriage till it reached the corner where our tale opens. Here, with a low bow, he bade his guest farewell in behalf of his townsmen. When his speech was ended, Senator Jones arose with his post in the wheel-house on the very next trip graceful dignity, exclaiming, at the same mo- of the Vandalia. He never meets me without ment-"Pil do that same, Jim Harris, see if I calling out, "Sol, who's at the wheel?"

Thunder-struck at such a response to his fine flourish of words, Squire Harris recognized in one glauce the Bill Jones of his childhood, and the stranger at the village inp. The threat. wrung from the crushed spirit of the youth, was fulfilled, and-but, reader, my task is done.

# Who's at the Wheel?

BY SOL. SMITH.

Western men will remember the Vandalia. which was for many years a popular and profit-

the summer of '40.

got below Memphis.

There was considerable sickness among the deck passengers, and as I was the only physician be the sad sequel of this ungallant rejection. board, my time was much occupied in weigh- Mr. Isaac Crabb goes to visit his dulcinea. He ing out grains and scruples of calomel, jalap and knocks at the door with a trembling hand; and pecacuanha from the medicine chest. This I while he is waiting for it to be opened he fancies got along with very well, having a faithful as- he hears her say, if you're Mr. Harrison come sistant in the clerk, Thompson, who went the in-if you're Crabb stay out!' He is presently rounds with me, and took particular care that admitted, and his mistress with a dou my prescriptions were attended to.

and said Capt. D desired to speak with me. cannot speak the odious name or Mr.

obeisance at the shrine of worth. Fair hands my professional attendance on the lower deck. bathed the throbbing temples of the man of "is the Captain taken sick?—well bring me the cares, or twined in gentle dalliance the locks medicine chest—how was he taken?—fever? that clustered around the intellectual brow. Fal- Tell Thompson to give him the usual dose of tering lips breathed words of love, and "wee bit ipecac to clear out his stomach, and I'll be with

endearment. Dimpled cheeks craved their to- "You are mistaken, Doctor, (they all called me so during this voyage,) the Captain is not back their treasures. The hope of earnest de- sick; he wants to see you on particular busi-

"Oh, that's a different matter-ask the Capain to come to my state room."

Away went the steward, and soon after the Captain made his appearance. After the usual inquiries from me of "how do we get on?" "how far have we run to-day?" and an apology changes, it was made as easy as though born to from him for disturbing me, the, worthy Captain opened the business of the evening.

"I fear our first pilot's in a bad way-nothing will stay on his stomach," remarked Capt. Dtaking a chair, and stretching out his legs in the easy way that Captains of steamboats will-"can't you do anything for him?" he asked.

"I fear not." was my answer: "I have tried every thing in the medicne chest-there is no hope whatever of his being able to take his post at the wheel during this voyage; soon as we arrive at New Orleans he had better go to Stone's hospital-a month's care in that excellent institution will probably restore him."

"This is d-ish unlucky," grumbled the Captain; "I wanted to 'run nights' after to-night, and the second pilot can't stand double watches -what's to be done?"

I quietly told him I did'nt know what was to be done and supposed the business was over; was the saw-mill, where whole days had been but Capt. D- lingered, gave two or three "h-hems," spat violently through the state room door and over the guards, changed his position several times, and at length continued the con-

> "Mr. Sol., I understand that during your life. you've turned your hand to 'most everything.' "Well, I have-"

"I've heard of your merchandizing, your preaching, your acting, and your doctoring-did ou ever try your hand at PILOTING?" "Piloting? Never-unless occasionally lend-

ing a hand at steering a flat-boat, may be considered piloting."

The Captain looked somewhat disappointed when he received my answer, and rose to de-

"What is it you want?" I asked. Looking up in my face, he said, "I want a pilot; we can't run nights with one-Jim being blown with the fever, and there being no hope

"Am I to understand, that failing to get Jim on his legs, you wish me to stand watch as pilot?" "Why, if you would-Thompson says you can if you will."

"But what would the insurance companies say in case of accident?" I inquired.

"That's the point," answered the Captain-"I wanted you to take Jim's place at the wheel, and sundry passages, and mentioned, among other assume his character at the same time! If you things, that he presumed they would, ere long, will do this, we shall save at least forty-eight

"At 6 P. M., to-morrow," he answered.

"Enough said-PLL DO IT! Consider me endelight at the prospect of shaking hands with the gaged, and be so good as to send Thompson to

to how he should be received. A Committee acquiescence, and that same evening a report was finally proposed to correspond with the distin- went through the boat that Jim was much better, guished Senator, which motion was unanimously and would be able to resume his post at the sustained. Squire Harris, as Chairman, dictated wheel very shortly. Thompson came to me, a letter in his best style, soliciting the favor of and I arranged with him to give our patients a

Next evening I visited the pilot's state room. and just before six o'clock the tall figure of Jim the name of Jones, once residents of the village. was seen (or was supposed to be seen) enveloped in his great coat, a large hat pulled over his eves, and a bandanna tied round his neck, coat collar and all, stalking up to the wheel-house. A supposed sore throat, the effects of salivation, was a sufficient reason for the pilot's taciturnity during the remainder of the voyage.

In my character of doctor, I had some difficult duties to perform; as an actor and manager, my path had not always been strewn with roses; as a preacher I had perspired "a few;" and as a lawyer, some hard cases had come under my superintendence; but this PILOTING was by far was observable that while passing over "bad places," Capt. D-was always in the pilot house, which was somewhat strange, as Jim was known to be one of the most careful and competent pilots on the Mississippi; but this was accounted he proceeded on his way again to the scene of for in the fact that the captain was young at the

business, and wanted to learn the river! We arrived without an accident at New Orleans-and I do assure you I felt much relieved, myself-though, as a faithful physician, I felt it ing so much worse from his constant attention to his duties at the wheel, should be sent to Dr. Stone's hospital for a month. I am happy to say that Jim recovered, and was ready to resume [Reveille.

# A Distressed Crabb.

Several years ago a man named Crabb petitioned to the Legislature of this State to change his name because his sweet-heart refused to marry him while he was called by so unlovely a cognomes. He was unsuccessful, and the parting interview between him and his lady-love was sketched in the following style, which we republish for the fun of it:

Two weeks ago we published the amusing able freight and passenger boat on the Mississip- conversation which occurred in the Legislature pi, and which only ceased running in 1942 or '43. on the application of Isaac Crabb to have his She was an "eight day boat," and before the in- name changed to Harrison, for which his plea troduction of the Meteors, Scotts, Whites, and was, the sound of his name associated so many the Missouris, was set down as a "fast-running" offensive recollections of a crawling nature to his vessel, being rated at our Insurance offices A. delicate sweet-heart, that she made that the only objection to a matrimonial connection with him. The incident I am about to relate occurred in On the reception of Crabb's bill by the Senate. the New York Transcript with its peculiar tact The river was low, and it was not thought ad- of turning every laughable incident to a good acvisable to "run nights"-at any rate until we count, closes the sad fate of the disappointed lover in crabbed tragicomedy; thus:-

Now let us imagine for a moment, what must

pression of countenance, says, 'am I to address One evening a steward came to my state room you as Mr. Harrison, or Mr. -- ach! oh! I

ulso, my dulcinen, persevere in denying it? Will

"Don't slide up to me. I can't bear a critter that goes sideways. Keep your claws off me !" "Ah cruel! shall I never have the pleasure of calling you Mrs. Crabb? Shall no young Crabbs climb upon our knees to share our affections and

"No. I'll have no such critters poking about me. The very thought of it makes me crawl all over. I wonder the legislature could be so unreasonable. I'm sure they must be all married men or incorrigible old bachelors,"

"Whatever they may be, there is no hope for them at all. But why let a mere name separate two persons whose hearts are firmly united?"

"Any other name I could abide-but to think of sleeping with---." "We shall both be Crabbs together." "Not by a jug full. Haven't I told you often

"Is that your ultimatum then? Must I retrogade? Must I advance backwards?"

"Farewell, then, most lovely cruel woman ! Farewell, most unfeeling Legislature? Farewell, most prejudiced, unfeeling world! Farewell, all my joys and delights of matrimony!-Incontinently will I drown myself. I'll make my bed in the deep water, with my fellow Crabbs!

Then all ve lovers, when ye go A fishing in the sea,

And find a Crabb upon your book, Then think-O think of me.

I died because I was a Crabb, My love was crabbed too; And yet she would not be a Crabb, For all that I could do.

Ah, crabbed fate, above my bones

There rests no marble slab; I lie among the earth and stones, A poor forgotton Crabb.

## IMPROVED WATER WHEEL

THE subscriber having purchased the right of making, using, and vending Howd's Improved Water Wheel,

is now prepared to manufacture and put into operation, at short notice, the said wheels in the State of Maine. The above wheels, being constructed of Cast Iron, are of superior durability. From the manner of their being enclosed they are perfectly guarded, and are not, like other wheels, in any way affected by ice. The power of the wheel is in proportion to its size, and consequently it may be adapted to any amount of power required; it obviates large amount of friction which so much retards other wheels: and from its peculiar construction, the same amount of power may, under proper management, be obtained from a high and low head of water. In uniform steadiness of motion it surpasses all other wheels now in use, and obviates the inconvenience experienced

The subscriber in confidence asserts that wheels put in him or his agents, will surpass in power by one-third under equal circumstances, any other wheel now in use attached to a perpendicular shaft, and will equal a breast wheel with ten feet head or under. This wheel has been fully tested by use in various places in this State, and with what success may be learnt by reference to Messrs. Cox, Ayers & Co., paper manufacturers, Vassalboro'; Caleb Cook, Esq., Brunswick, agent cotton manufacturing co.; Daniel Nye, Hampden; G. W. Chamberlain, Esq., Carmel; Messrs. Chase & Hill, Skowhegan; and William Bridge, Esq., Augusta.

All persons interested are invited to call and examine the operation of the above water wheel at any or all the aces which are designated above. They can easily expense, without material alteration of existing machinery subscriber will attend to the sale of these wheels an will give any information desired in relation thereto,-Agents will also be employed for the sale of wheels in difrent parts of the State.

I. G. JOHNSON.

RO-The above wheels are also for sale by ALLEN LAM. ferent parts of the State. BARD, Esq., at the Augusta Foundry.

## Mrs. E. Kidder's

Cholera, Dysentery, and Diarrhea Cordial. THIS medicine, now for the first time brought before the public in an advertisement, has already, in private practice, met with a large and increasing sale. era, dysentery and diarrhea are no longer to be feared where this medicine is used, so sure is it to cure, requiring but two or three days for the worst cases, and for ore recent attacks but as many hours. It is the first article ever offered to the public as a sure cure for the above dangerous and distressing complaints, and it is so mild that the most tender infant will take it willingly; it is also invaluable for dispepsia, and for all weaknesses peculiar to females. It is put up in bottles holding nearly a quart,

and the wrapper is signed with her own hand writing. Be sure and buy only of her regular agents.

MRS. E. KIDDER is also the proprietor of the truly valuable JAUNDICE BITTERS and PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS, the best remedies in the country for the cure of jaundice, weak stomach and bowels, &c. e trial of these medicines will satisfy all who use them, as to their virtues. She is also the general agent for Dal-ly's Pain Extractor and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, of whose virtues nothing need be said here, as the public are well nequainted with them.

Principal office for the sale of these medicines, No.

100, Court Street, Boston. For sale also by her agents at Augusta, Cofren & Blatchford. 4m12

### HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

An approved remedy for Costiveness and Dyspepsia: Recom-mended by the most distinguished Medical Faculty, who every day prescribe them to their pa-

THIS inestimable medicine has been before the public for more than eight years. The sales have quadruoled within two years, and are constantly increasing, the best proof of their efficacy.

They are without a rival for the cure of Indigestion or

Dyspepsia, Headache (nervous or acute,) Liver Com-plaint, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Tic Doulereux, Jaundice, Flatulence, Oppression after eating, Weak Stomach, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Chronic Diarrhoen or East India complaint, Worms, Ples, Amnorrhea or Suppres-ion, Morosis or Green Sickness, &c., &c. In all female obstructions they are safe and effectual. Hundreds of ladies in this city and Boston have used no other medicine. y advice of their family physicians, and have been cured. Salem, Jan. 10, 1844.—The undersigned having used Harrison's Peristattic Lozenges in Dyspepsin and kindred complaints, have proved them a very useful and excellent remedy. We cheerfully recommend them to all suffering from Dyspepsia or Costiveness. The Peristaltics are very extensively used in this region, and are every day pre scribed by the first physicians in the place.

BENJ. P. CHAMBERLAIN,

JOSEPH ADAMS. A sure, safe, and cheap cure for Piles.

and Pile Remedy a fair trial, I have the satisfaction to inform you that they have operated wonderfully in my case. I had not been able for months to do any work at my trade owing to exhaustion from bleeding, but I now feel myself cured. The severe pain which I had in my stomach is gone, and my strength is fast returning. I had used various remedies to no purpose, until I tried your medicine. I can also state that Capt. Benj. Ireson of this town has also experienced great benefit from your remedy. I cheerfully recommend the medicine to all suffering with that distressing complaint—the Piles. Edward H. Lewis.

Lynn, Sept. 27, 1844. Mr. Harrison-Having given your Peristaltic Lozenges

Lynn, Sept. 27, 1844.

33-Ask for Harrison's Pile Remedy. Price only 50 cts.
Both of these medicines are for sale by J. E. LADD
Augusta, and S. ADAMS, Hallowell.

1929

Extra Gold Top.

DR. JACKSON'S WILD CHERRY AND SARpreparation has established for itself a reputation not to
be surpassed in this country, for the immediate production
of the most healthful and delightful beverage ever yet discovered; it is also the cheapest and most efficacious compound for all impurities of the blood, sour stomach and dyspepsia, if persevered in; and is manufactured from the best sarsaparilla and wild cherry, and with great care compounded into a very rich syrup, which cannot fail to give agreeable satisfaction to all that may give it a trial. It is sold by grocers and druggists throughout the city and country, and is fast supplying the place of all other syrups now in the market; warranted to keep in any cli mate and in all seasons. For sale wholesale and retail at the office, No. 462 Washington st. near Hollis st. Boston. Also by J. E. LADD, Augusta, and H. J. SELDEN & Co. Hallowell.



CERTAIN CURE for the Itch, and all kinds of pim A ples on the skin. Also Dr. Davenport's Billious Pills, an excellent article for all Billious Complaints, and Indigestion. And likewise Davenport's Eye-water, a sure

## Furniture Ware Rooms. MOSES WELLS.

No. 6. Bridge's Block, Water street, Angusta, DARTICULARLY invites the attention of his old enand especially new ones, to his larg stock of FURNITURE, CHAIRS stock of FURNITURE, CHAIR'S, &c., among which are Sofas, Bedateads, Bureaus; Gracian, Centre, Card, Work, and most other kindu of Tables; Cane and Wood Seat. Chairs, of various styles and prices; a large lot of Rocking Chairs; one Mahogany Commode, au elegant article; one Secretary; Gentlemen's writing deaks; office chairs with cushions; settee and other cribs, crickets, wash, stands, foilet tables.

er cradies; cribs, crickets, wash stands, toilet tables, sinks, cane and wood seat stools, light stands, looking glasses, feathers in sacks, and enperior feather beds, with fine cushion ticks, and various other articles. Also

FIFTY COFFINS. Birch and pine, from six feet four inches long on the bottom, to the smallest sizes. The birch coffine are stained with oil, of a rich malogany color, and all handsomely varnished. They will be lined at the shortest notice, and varnished. They will be hired at the shortest notice, and elegant britannia plates furnished for one dollar. Mahegany coffins made at the shortest notice possible. Mahegany and bird's eye maple planks, boards, and veneers.

Any of the above articles will be sold on as good terms

s at any establishment on the river. Augusta, Feb. 2d, 1846. as at any establish

# Boston, Mass.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various improved Trusses, at his old stand, No. 305 Washington street, opposite No. 264, en-trance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and residence and business being in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the truss business than any other person

engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters for Prolapsus Uteri—
Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps,
Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet. Trusses
repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer, oftenimes, as well us new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted at many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses—Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly

sold by Dr. Leuch-Trusses of galvanized metal that wil not rust, having wooden and copper pads—Read's Spiral Truss—Rundell's do.—Salmon's Ball and Sucket—Sher. man's patent French do .- Bateman's do. double and single—Stone's Trusses,—also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss—Marsh's Truss—Dr. Hull's Truss-Thompson's Ratchet Truss-and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses—may be had at this establishment.— Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse with one that is hard of hearing. All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the business.

### Certificates. (From T. Gordon, M. D.)

Mr. James F. Foster, manufacturer of trusses, of Bos. on, Mass., from what I have seen of his trusses, and from the circumstance of his having supplied several thousand persons in Massachusetts and other parts of the country, with an article that I think is well calculated to answer the designs of the inventor, I have no hesitation in recom-mending his truss to the public; and I believe him to possess the ability of adapting trusses to any case that may T. GORDON, M. D. be presented to him.

Plymouth, September 1, 1845. I hereby certify that I have for several years past been the use of Foster's Truss for Inquinal Hernia, and fine it to answer every desirable purpose, and consider it far preferable to any other which I have employed. JAMES THACHER, M. D., Plymouth, Mass.

Mr. James F. Foster having for many years given his attention to the manufacture of trusses, and fitting them to the particular cases of individuals who call on him, and having furnished trusses for more than 800 persons in Plymouth County, is hereby recommended to all who need trusses, supporters, &c., as ingenious in contrivance, and them to all variety of cases that occur and is believed to have given general satisfaction to all who have employed him. ANTHONY COLLAMORE, M. D.

(From Dr. J. C. Warren.)

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have saffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating trusses to the peculiar-ities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston. From Dr. Robbins, Rosbury .- Since the death of Mr John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster, of Boston. 6m48

# He is the True Philanthropist.

WHO seeks to alleviate and relieve human suffering whether the disease be physical or moral; and if any one in community is deserving of gratitude, it is he .-You may show your good feelings to such an one, as also your self respect and love of health—which surely are valuable possessions—by reading and diffusing the knowledge of and using JONES' DROPS for HUMORS, one of the best medicines that has ever been discovered for the cure of all eruptive diseases, and successful beyond a par-allel, in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, St. Anthony's Fire or Erysipelas, Legrosy or White Scarf, Tetter or Ring-worm, Prairie Itch, and all humors, internal or external.

This medicine is recommended with perfect confidence for such affections, if only timely, patiently and perseveringly used. It is not a quack medicine, nor is it in any de-gree a humbug; but truly a remedy to be desired by all who are afflicted with any of the above named complaints, and a cure as certain as any curative in the hands of man-Will you not then, friends, who are suffering, avail yourselves of this remedy, and also benefit the proprietor, by

using the means so plainly placed in your way?

For sale by J. E. Ladd, and Horace Waters, Augusta;
H. J. Selden& Co. Hallowell; H. Smith & Co. Gardiner; William Dyer, Waterville; O. W. Washburn, China; A. H. Abbott, South China; and by many other agents in various towns in this and the adjoining States.

Bommer's Method of Making Manure. THE subscriber has been appointed agent of this new and useful improvement for the State of Maine, and is now prepared to sell individual, Town or County rights. The cheapness and expedition with which large bodies of nanure may be produced by this method render it invaluable to the farmer. To facilitate a more general introduc-

(post paid) and directed to me at Portland EZEKIEL HOOLE. August 11, 1845.

Gardiner Flour Mills.

Mills having been built with all the latest improvements in machinery, for the express purpose of manufacturing FAMILY FLOUR, and the proprietors having procured a stock of prime GENESEE WHEAT, those who purchase this Flour may depend upon having a superior article.

Also, for sale at the Mills, FEED of different qualities, at fair prices.

W. M. VAUGHAN. Nov. 14, 1845.

> J. N. SMITH, Botanic Physician.

RESIDENCE in the Flagg House, wear the Congregational Meeting House, would inform the citizens of Augusta and vicinity, that he will attend to all calls in his profession, both in the country and village.

Constantly for sale a general assortment of BOTANIC

MEDICINES of a superior quality, put up for family use,

with printed directions.

He has an Electro Magnetic Apparatus, &c.; and those desirous of the medical application of this valuable agent, can be suitably accommoduted. Charges reasonable.

Augusta, April 16, 1846. The Young Indian Chief,